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NIAGARA SOLILOQUIZES.

For years uncounted I surged on my way,
Rimmed round with rocks and wreathed with pearly spray,
My white locks in a halo made of mist,
My voice and vigor no man might resist;
All those who braved me were but passing breath,
My grasp to men, poor moths, meant instant death.

But now strange miracles have come to pass,
Man has put harness on my limbs, alas!
His turbines and his dynamos I turn,
And far away his lights mysterious burn,
His factories hum, his street cars come and go,
Driven by my sinews swiftly to and fro.

Little thought I to round his ways and curves
Along his system of intricate nerves
Of insulated copper, armored steel,
To flash in light or turn his shaft and wheel;
Obedient to his lightest touch of hand,
A willing slave to toil at his command.

My voice transferred now makes the busy hum
Of swift machines where human toilers come,
Hands clasped in mine to benefit the race—
Each rushing at high-pressure [illegible] pace—
To serve the world, give life or light and then
Bring other blessings to the sons of men.

Imagine old Niagara lassoed thus,
To light a lamp or haul a city bus,
To whisper mildly o'er the telephone,
To press a feather, lift up building stone,
A giant made a chore-boy by the folks
Who hold the reins and make me wear their yokes.

But never mind! I still plunge in the deep
With mighty anthem and resistless sweep;
What matter little tasks I daily do
To pull these pigmies and their projects through?
They dare not meet me when my warriors all
Flash countless spears and clash them at my call.

Yet will I serve them with my surplus strength,
Perhaps do tasks unthought of yet, at length:
But here within my stronghold I defy
And challenge mortals with my fierce war-cry:
They dare not brave my heights and deeps profound—
I am the monarch, this my battle-ground.

I. EDGAR JONES.

CONFIDENCES.

BY CLARENCE ROOK.

SYLVIA rose from her seat by the fire as I entered, and gave me her hand; and from a certain look of consciousness in her eyes I saw that she knew that I knew—

"So you're back in town at last?" said Sylvia. "Have you had tea?"

"No," I said, "and I will, thank you."

Sylvia poured me out a cup. "No sugar—and very little milk, isn't it?" she said.

"Yes," I said. "I've had an excellent time—paddling up and down the Riviera in the sunshine. Glad to get back, though."

I sipped my tea in silence. Sylvia lay back in her chair, her face half-hidden by the fan with which she shielded her complexion from the fire.

"Well?" said Sylvia.

"Well?" I said.

"Don't you think," said Sylvia, "that the occasion requires you to say something nice—and—cousinly. I am sure you've heard—"

"Yes," I said, "I've heard. Aunt Emma wrote and told me about it as soon as—well, at least, I suppose it was as soon as— By the way, when was it?"

"When was what?" said Sylvia.

"When did it happen?—when did you—?"

"O, don't be silly, Jim," said Sylvia. And her foot waggled in the old way. I have always noticed that Sylvia's expression lies in her foot.

"I suppose," I said, reflectively, stirring my tea (into which Sylvia had put sugar), "that it did happen. He did propose. Or did you?"

"Jim, you're horrid," said Sylvia.

"Please may I have some bread and butter?" I said. "You can't get bread and butter on the Riviera—at least, you don't."

Sylvia handed it to me. Her eyes flashed a pathetic entreaty.

"I ought to have said I was pleased, oughtn't I? And that I am sure you will be very happy, as you deserve to be."

"Well, aren't you pleased?" asked Sylvia, looking at me curiously with arched eyebrows. "I thought Edgar was such a friend of yours, and I—well, we have always been—"

"You call him Edgar—how curious," I murmured. "Now I have known him for years and never called him anything but Jones; while you have only known him—how long? A year? Less, I should think. And yet you—"

"It's not a question of time, at all," said Sylvia, turning her face away from me again. "Edgar and I know one another—thoroughly. We have no secrets from each other. You may get to know a person quite as well in two months as in two years if only—"

"Quite so. Very proper," I replied, wondering vaguely what was Jones' notion of a secret.

"Well, but why aren't you pleased?" said Sylvia. "I'm sure you're not—and I think it's a little—a little unkind of you. Still," and Sylvia settled herself more comfortably in her chair, "of course it doesn't matter—much."

"Not much," I replied, putting down my teacup; "nevertheless, you can scarcely expect a man to be overjoyed when he loses his best friend—and—his best cousin. Can you?"

"Loses them!" said Sylvia. "What do you mean?"

"I have always noticed," I said, "that I lose more friends by marriage than by death."

"But you don't suppose—" began Sylvia.

"If my friend is a man," I continued, "his wife dislikes me because I know more of her husband than she does—"

"How absurd!" said Sylvia.

"And if my friend is a woman," I continued, "her husband is just a shade jealous because he suspects that I have been making love to her."

"How silly!" said Sylvia, shifting impatiently in her chair.

"The worst of it is," I proceeded, "that they are both right—as a rule. In this particular case—"

"Jim," exclaimed Sylvia, bringing an expressive foot down upon the hearthrug, "if you've only come back to be horrid—"

"I have come back," I said, "for the express purpose of giving Jones away—or whatever it is you do for your best friend when he is married."

"That's nice of you, Jim," said Sylvia, leaning back contentedly. "Then you are pleased?"

"I think Jones is an uncommonly lucky man," I said.

Sylvia wrinkled her brows and looked curiously at me.

"If you think Edgar is marrying me for my money, that is not the case," said Sylvia.

"I shouldn't dream of such a thing," I said.

"Though, of course, it is lucky that I have money," said Sylvia, "or else we couldn't—we should have to wait."

"Of course," I said, "a regular income is a convenient thing to have. And I don't suppose Jones has ever made £300 in any single year at the bar yet."

"But he's clever," said Sylvia, "and he must wait his opportunity."

"Yes," I said.

"You were surprised, were'nt you?" said Sylvia. "Now confess you were surprised—for once."

"Well, I don't know that I was—particularly. You see, I was staying up the river with him in August, and I knew there was something up."

"O, but you couldn't have known then," said Sylvia, with a slight laugh.

"Of course I didn't absolutely know," I said. "And now I come to think of it, I think it was a little mean of Jones—and of you, too, Sylvia—to keep me in the dark so long. I could have done a good deal for you in my quiet way, you know—brought you together and retired discreetly round the corner. A little seasonable frankness would have done wonders. As it was—"

"As it was," said Sylvia, rather stiffly, "Edgar and I were able to manage our own affairs ourselves."

"Still," I said, "if it's any consolation to you, I don't mind assuring you that he's frantically in love with you."

"Thank you," said Sylvia, "it's pleasant to hear it on such excellent authority."

"Of course I should have known there was a woman in the case even if he hadn't told me so."

"What do you mean?" said Sylvia, who seemed to be getting a little bored.

"Well, when a man leaves the river to spend his week-ends in town, it's fairly safe to conclude that there's a woman in it; and when he tells you so it seems to remove the last vestige of doubt. But I must confess he quite put me off the scent. I never dreamt it was you he was after. I fear, Sylvia, you are a sly puss. Why, what on earth's the matter?"

Sylvia had turned white and had risen from her seat.

"What are you talking about?" she asked.

"We are talking about Edgar Jones; but—"

"But who was the woman? Jim, I insist—"

"My dear Sylvia—"

"Mr. Jones," said the parlor maid, holding open the door.

"Hullo! old fellow—back again?"

"Yes," I said; "just in time to congratulate you both and to—give you away. Well—I must be going—two's company, you know, eh? Good-by, Sylvia."

"I shall be dining at the club," said Jones; "shall I see you there?"

"I think not," I said.

Really, I could have done no good by staying.—Black and White.

Roasted Round Steak.

Try roasting a round steak in the following way: Get a steak about two inches thick from the best part of the round; prepare it by trimming off all the pieces of fat, lay them on one side, and put the steak into an earthen dish. Put a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper into a cup, turn upon it two gills of olive oil, and fill the cup to the brim with good vinegar. Pour this over the steak, cover the dish, and let it remain two or three hours, turning the steak frequently. Put the bits of fat into a baking pan, and when the steak has soaked for the required length of time drain it and lay it upon the fat in the pan. Moisten a few rolled bread crumbs with a little hot milk, add some butter and season with salt and pepper, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and some powdered sweet herbs, if they are liked. Mix these ingredients together with the yolk of an egg, and spread the mixture over the top of the meat. Place the pan in a hot oven and roast from 25 to 30 minutes. This steak may be served with a sauce or not.—Boston Budget.

He Was Alive.

The grenadiers of the famous "Old Guard" will never be forgotten in France as long as the memory of brave men shall live in the national heart. But some of them, at least, were as bright as they were brave, as the following trustworthy anecdote bears witness:

One fine morning, after peace had been concluded between France and Russia, the two emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, were taking a short walk, arm in arm, around the palace park at Erfurt. As they approached the sentinel, who stood at the foot of the grand staircase, the man, who was a grenadier of the guard, presented arms. The emperor of France turned, and pointing with pride to a great scar that divided the grenadier's face, said:

"What do you think, my brother, of soldiers who can survive such wounds as that?"

"And you," answered Alexander, "what do you think of soldiers who can inflict them?"

Without stirring an inch from his position, or changing the expression of his face in the least, the stern old grenadier himself replied, gravely:

"The man who did it is dead."—Youth's Companion.

A Spur.

"Bailiff," said a western judge one day to an officer in charge of the jury, "will you please inform the jury there will be a horse race in Merrick's field at three o'clock?"

The jury had been out for 48 hours, but in less than 30 minutes they came into court with a verdict.—Tit-Bits.

LAKE MICHIGAN ALWAYS OPEN.

How It Is Rendered Navigable All the Year Around.

Navigation on Lake Michigan is never closed. Steamers run back and forth across the lake and between the ports of the west shore of the lake during the entire winter with remarkable regularity. The first attempts at winter navigation on the translake routes were made by the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad company and by the now defunct Engelmann Transportation company many years ago, and the success of winter ventures became established as the character of the steamers was improved and developments were made in marine enginery. Now winter navigation proceeds almost uninterruptedly, and the new car ferries steam back and forth with little regard for weather or for ice. The success of the car ferries on Lake Michigan and the car ferry which defies winter in the Straits of Mackinac is probably the cause of the announcement that negotiations are in progress looking to the construction of ice-breaking freight steamers that will enable their owners to keep them in commission on the Lake Superior and lower lake route during the winter. The report is without foundation.

There is a vast difference between the navigation of Lake Michigan from one shore to the other, and along its west shore, and the navigation of the great lakes throughout their lengths and through the interlake channels. Ice breaking is expensive, and occasionally the ice floes defy the crushing powers of the best of the so-called ice breakers. One of the car ferries was recently stalled by a floe near Menominee, which defied not only the steamer, but the explosive power of dynamite. The trouble of winter navigation on the chain of lakes would occur in the interlake channels and in the canals. Owing to the clogging effects of the ice it would be almost impossible to operate canals during midwinter.

Another and a very serious bar to general lake navigation in winter is the prevalence of snowstorms, during which nothing whatever can be seen. Snow is more obstructive to the sight than fog, and during a driving snowstorm it is impossible to see anything ahead, even in the daytime. Winter navigators on Lake Michigan, who are never out of sight of land for any great length of time, experience their chief annoyance from the snowstorms. They manage to steam into port when snow is flying thick, because of their familiarity with the route, but they occasionally get into trouble while they are wrapped in "the tumultuous privacy of the storm."

It does not follow, by any means, that because winter navigation is successful on Lake Michigan it can be made successful in the upper and lower lake service.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

SHE GOT THE CALF.

It Was by a White Lie, But She Won the Prize.

"Speaking of experiences," said a young matron in Brooklyn at an afternoon tea, "I can tell a queer one. When I went from New York to Virginia to teach a public school in a small crossroads town I found the people very religious and sincere, while, I am afraid, I was neither. I went to church though, because everybody was expected to go. One of the regular attendants was a sort of half lawyer, half farmer, who was no more religiously inclined than I was, and we became firm friends through our mutual sense of humor. The one church was presided over by a worthy couple. By that I mean that the pastor, Rev. Mr. Carter, preached while Rev. Mrs. Carter did evangelical work in teaching the Bible class. She had an air of omniscience that was delightful, but it irritated my farmer-lawyer friend, so one day he came to me and said:

"'I'll give you a calf if you will take down Rev. Mrs. Carter.'

"'What can you mean? I'm not a wrestler.'

"'Never mind,' he said, 'just join our Sunday school class and take her down.'

"Well, I joined the class. The lesson for the day was the account of the walking of the three men in the fiery furnace. We were treated to a long lecture by our teacher on the beauties of the triumph of faith, and as she stopped for want of breath my farmer friend, who sat behind me, gave me a nudge and said:

"'Now's your time; take her down.'

"I braced up and said:

"'But, Mrs. Carter, haven't you heard the latest scientific teaching about that occurrence? Haven't you heard that it is now believed these three men wore complete suits of asbestos?'

"It was not likely that the good woman had ever heard of the substance, but she was not to be caught napping, so she replied:

"'Why—er—yes, I think so.'

"The lesson was brought to a sudden close. The next Sunday we knew that the latest teaching of science had been earnestly discussed by the pastor and his wife, for Rev. Mr. Carter proceeded to preach a sermon an hour long on the sinfulness of modern science. I got the calf."—N. Y. Sun.

Home Duties of Indian Children.

There are home duties as well as pleasures for the children. Boys are required to look after the ponies, to lend a hand in planting, to help in the harvest; and they are often made to do active duty as scarecrows in the newly-planted field, where, like little Bopeep, they fall fast asleep. The girls help to gather wood, bring water, and look after the younger ones. As they grow older they are taught to cut, sew, and make garments. In former days, the old Omahas say, no girl was considered marriageable until she had learned to tan skins, make tents and clothing, prepare meat for drying, and could cultivate corn and beans; while a young man who had not learned to make his own weapons and to be a skillful hunter was not considered fitted to take upon himself the responsibilities of the provider of a family.—Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

The Sensitive Cheekbone.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the body. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls or any other substance that require a very high degree of smoothness invariably use the cheekbone as their touchstone for detecting any roughness.

A Midnight Encounter.

VERNAL CHOICE was a pretty and commodious villa, and Dovecottam a select and salubrious suburb. To the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Green—lately made almost complete by the arrival of the veriest cherub that ever came down from Heaven—there were but two drawbacks. The first was of Maurice's making. He had a ridiculous fad about gas fittings. He believed them to be in a chronic state of leakiness. He told his long-suffering wife almost daily that more gas escaped through unsuspected cracks and defective joints than served to illuminate the cozy rooms of Vernal Choice.

Mrs. Maurice Green's bugbear was burglars. Nothing could shake her conviction that when a burglar took his "dark suburban way" his objective would be by decree of fate, Vernal Choice. Thus it came to pass, that, nightly, while Maurice was turning off the gas at the meter—he would on no account allow anyone else to do it, as "gas is such a fickle thing"—his little wife was on her knees in the bedroom, not, as might be supposed, saying her prayers—though she made the same kneeling serve both purposes—but timidly peering under the flowered terra cotta valances for the burglar that never came.

Sometimes it would happen that the gas popped out just as she was in the act of raising the curtain that might reveal the tragedy of her life, and then, with a little scream, she would seek the matches—she never could put her hand readily on the matches—and light the delicately shaded candle on the dressing table, ere proceeding with her search and her devotions. At such times, when Maurice ascended from the underground regions, where the gas meter meted out its dole, to the company of his wife above stairs, she would rate him, right soundly for so gentle a little body, for what she styled his "absurd fad" about turning the gas off.

"What do a few extra feet of gas signify, when three precious lives might some night be sacrificed for lack of a light?" she would exclaim, with as much dramatic fervor as if she had been before a row of footlights and a crowded pit, instead of a blue-tinted corrugated candle and a mildly scornful husband.

When Maurice wished to be withering, he was always studiously alliterative in his choice of words. He never failed to pooh pooh the burglar notion. He said it was "the merest moonshine," and that there were "crowds of costlier cribs to crack than Vernal Choice, you bet!"

Mrs. Green, as a rule, deigned no answer. She hated slang, and wondered how a man of Maurice's sense—except upon the meter question—could stoop to its use. She generally refrained from saying so, however, like the sensible little woman she was, and, resignedly filling the baby's feeding bottle, and tucking the little cherub with sundry croonings in its bedside cot retired for the night, leaving Maurice to blow out the corrugated candle.

It was winter, and it was midnight. Maurice had a cold, and so had the baby. The "little cherub," in fact, had a "touch of bronchitis," and his hard breathing as he slumbered restlessly in his little cot, plainly testified the fact through the darkness.

"I wonder," murmured Mrs. Green, as she lay listening to the troubled breathing of the child on the one hand, and the influenza snore of her husband on the other—"I wonder if the little pet is warm enough. I'm anxious about his little chest, bless him! I'd take him into my bed, only Maurice doesn't like it. The little fellow kicks the clothes off so! What could I do to prevent him from taking cold afresh? Happy thought!—there's that little woolen wrap in the spare bedroom. It's either in the middle drawer of the dressing-table or in the wardrobe, I know.

"Poor Maurice! he would willingly go and find it for me, but I wouldn't disturb him to-night for the world. I'm glad I succeeded in persuading him to sleep in his dressing jacket. Those nasty influenza colds need care, and I'm so apt to uncover him in reaching over to baby. I'll slip into the next room myself."

Thus soliloquizing she quietly got out of bed—for where baby came in fear flew out—pushed the turned back bedclothes gently against her husband's back so that he would not miss her, and proceeded to feel for the matches. The little receptacle at the bed head was empty. Not a match! "Oh, dear, dear, why will Maurice insist upon turning the gas off at the meter, especially when the baby is unwell?" she sighed, as she slipped into her dressing gown, which fortunately was hanging on the brass knob at the foot of the bed.

Slippers she could not find. Nil desperandum! She knew to a foot where the wrap was, or at least she thought she did, and she would know it the moment she laid a finger on it. The little cherub in the cot coughed in a choking manner. Light or no light the wrap must be found, and, without further delay, the little mother walked gingerly into the next room.

No one could fail to find the wardrobe, as it was the first article of furniture encountered on entering the room. When its door opened it was possible to view one's self from the bedroom door, for it consisted of a three-quarter length mirror in which Mrs. Green was wont to inspect the "hang" of her latest costume.

"I'm almost sure it's in the dressing table drawer," mused Mrs. Green, growing accustomed to the darkness, and assisted by a suspicion of moonlight that shed a pale, uncertain light both through the skylight on the landing and the window opposite the wardrobe. Acting upon this, though she ignored the wardrobe for the present, she crossed the room to the dressing table, and, after sundry clickings of little brass handles, and tentative pulls at wrong drawers, at last opened the right one, but failed to feel the wrap.

"It must be in the wardrobe after all," she thought, and, accordingly, closed the drawer with some noise, tripped across the dark room, opened the wardrobe door with some difficulty, and buried herself in its spacious recesses.

Maurice was a heavy sleeper, and, consequently, apt to be a bit bemuddled on first awakening—more especially in the dark. On this particular night, after apparently dreaming for a full fortnight of "excursions and alarums," he awoke with a violent start. The room, to him, was pitch dark. There was not even the suspicion of moonlight on this side of the house. Besides, the blinds were down. He sat up, every nerve and sinew taut now. He was fully awake.

"By jingo," he breathed, and he felt the cold sweat start to his brow, "she was right. They've come!" He put out his hand to wake his wife. He felt her form under the bulging bed clothes at his side. He could hear the baby breathing huskily. There was only one other person in that house unaccounted for. That was the little servant maid. But why should she be trying drawers in the spare bedroom? No, they had come after all. Mrs. Green was right. It was burglars.

Maurice withdrew his hand, which rested on the hillock by his side, with the thought: "I'll not waken her, poor soul. She'd be scared to death. I'll know the worst first." So thinking, and with a sort of infatuation—which was perhaps bravery—to get a glimpse of the marauder, he stole out of bed, buttoned up his dressing-jacket, took the little bedside chair by the back, and, thus armed, his heart beating like a muffled drum, stealthily turned the corner between the two rooms.

A faint light came through the landing skylight. Heavens! the villain was at the other end of the room, right opposite the door. What he was doing he could not make out, for he looked like a man seen through a mist. The wretch! Just then the draught along the landing took Maurice shrewdly on the bare legs. The influenza asserted itself. He fought against it desperately for a moment. It but augmented the force of the explosion. Like a thunderclap he sneezed.

There was a muffled exclamation in the room. Maurice rushed forward with uplifted chair. The burglar, too, had a chair, and was making at him with equal fury. Crash! The house seemed to have fallen. There was a fearful clatter of falling glass, a piercing shriek, the sound of a body falling on the floor, and all was still, but for the wail of the frightened babe in the room he had left.

What had he done? He kneeled down, careless of the broken glass, and his hand rested on a bare foot. Sick with apprehension, he groped elsewhere, and encountered a plaited head and a few curling pins. "A match! a match! My kingdom for a match!" he would doubtless have said, had he not been so terribly upset.

Just then a rectangle of light appeared and increased until, pale and trembling, stood the little maid in the doorway, a farthing dip in her hand, amazed to see the following tableau vivant: A wardrobe door, swinging upon its hinges, with its long mirror smashed to fragments; a chair, with a broken leg, lying close by; a horrid man in a night shirt and dressing jacket, kneeling at the feet of a prostrate woman in a dead faint, a dressing gown and plaits, who was none other than the horrified man's wife.

Maurice Green never turns the gas off at the meter now, except when he takes his wife and family away for the summer holiday. Mrs. Green still looks under the bed for possible burglars before retiring for the night, but Maurice has never dared to chaff her since he mistook his own faint reflection in the wardrobe mirror for a desperate burglar.—Tit-Bits.

TURKISH PROVERBS.

Two captains sink the ship.

The tongue proclaims the man.

The soul is the companion of the soul.

A true word is more bitter than poison.

A thousand sorrows do not pay one debt.

He who spits at the wind, spits in his own face.

A little hill in a low place thinks itself a mountain.

To the lazy man every day is a "Bayram" (fete).

To-day's egg is better than to-morrow's fowl.

The arrow which has been cast does not come back.

The teeth of the gift-horse are not to be looked at.

Eat and drink with a friend, but do not trade with him.

He is a madman who, being rich, lives as if he were poor.

The rose grows from the thorn and the thorn from the rose.

If an enemy be (as small as) an ant, think him an elephant.

Death is a black camel which kneels at everybody's door.

Do good and cast it into the sea; if the sea does not recognize it the Creator will.

He who has lived long does not know much; (but) he who has traveled much knows much.

If a horse dies, his saddle remains behind him; if a man dies, his name remains.

He who knows his business, he who knows his companion, and he who knows his food does not get poor.

Believe not in the great; lean not on water; trust not in the dying day; do not believe a woman's word, and do not trust to the courage of your horse.—N. Y. Ledger.

Could Not Awe the American Girl.

Justin Huntly McCarthy was once showing a young American woman over the house of parliament. In escorting her through the library of the commons he casually mentioned, as a more or less interesting fact, that it was against the rules for women to sit down there. "Is that really a law of the place?" asked the fair American. "That is so," answered McCarthy, gravely. "Then," said his visitor, "you just see me break it," and, drawing up a chair, she sat resolutely down at the table.

The Famine in India.

Among the greatest sufferers from the Indian famine are the jewelers in Delhi, whose business is ruined, as hardly any marriages take place and everybody wants to see ornaments instead of buying.

THE BOOK WORLD.

Miss Braddon has completed a new story which is called "Under Love's Rule."

Mr. Rider Haggard has finished a new novel dealing with Boer life, entitled "The Swallow."

S. R. Crockett has been taking a walking tour in Pomerania, we are advised by the English papers, no doubt with a view of acquiring "local color" for his new story, "The Red Axe," the scene of which is to be laid in Pomerania.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne contracted his second marriage recently when he made Miss Julie Norregard, a London journalist, his wife. The witnesses were Mrs. James Welch and Mr. William Sharp, of literary note.

Pierre Loti, who is at present on active service on the French war ship Javelot, has produced a new book, "Ramuntcho," a study of Biscayan landscape and manners. Gaston Deschamps declares it to be "the true Loti, the Loti of the old manner."

A young woman has received the unusual honor of the freedom of a London guide. She is a daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney, and, having written a "History of Gardening in England," has just been honored by the Worshipful Company of Gardeners.

Alexandre Dumas, the younger, is shortly to have his statue on the Place Malesherbes in Paris. Subscriptions are already being collected for the purpose, and as Dumas is a household name in France, it should be less difficult to raise the money than it has unfortunately been in the case of many other distinguished Frenchmen.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A London omnibus carries on an average of 2,500 passengers a week.

The Bermudas export over 17,000,000 pounds of onions annually.

The average density of the population in London is 28,000 per square mile.

A man who can wash dishes thinks he would have been an excellent housekeeper.

In Italy there are more theaters in proportion to the population than in any other country.

A French chemist has invented a blue soap which renders unnecessary the use of bluing in laundry work.

It is reported that Switzerland is to be the next country which will follow the example of Belgium and Italy on reckoning time up to 24 o'clock in place of twice 12.

Of the 5,554 suicides committed in Denmark in the years 1885 to 1895, four-fifths were by men, and the favorite months were May and June. Three out of four preferred hanging.

The largest telegraph office in the world is in the general post office building, London. There are over 3,000 operators, 1,000 of whom are women. The batteries are supplied by 30,000 cells.

Russia has the largest military expenses—$78,000,000 a year. England follows next with $191,000,000, France with $185,000,000, Germany with $134,000,000, Austria, $89,000,000; Italy, $65,000,000.

Argentina's new census gives a total population of about 4,092,000, of whom 1,646,000 live in the cities. The leading city, Buenos Ayres, has a population of 663,854, making it the largest in South America.

ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Five sisters living in Norway, Me., recently met for a family reunion for the first time in their lives, although they have always resided within ten miles of one another. The eldest sister was married and moved away from the parental home before the youngest was born.

A civil engineer, mechanical engineer or architect, in the employ of the German railways, must, on an average, wait till he is 38 or 40 years old before his position is permanent. The average time they are employed on temporary work before they are permanently appointed is 12 years.

A farmer's taxes in Turkey are classified thus: (1) One-tenth of all crops and fruits; (2) four per cent. of the renting value of house and lands; (3) five per cent. on every transfer; (4) an annual cattle tax of 32 pence on every sheep and 21 pence on every goat. The taxes are rigorously collected.

The state of Washington, and, in fact, the whole Pacific coast, is looking forward to an unusual number of tourists, investors and home seekers this year, and business is on the increase already. Ten years ago there was a great influx of settlers, and it is expected that this year's will almost equal it.

The new telephone cable between England and France is now laid across the channel. It is 24 miles long and runs from Abbott's cliff, three miles west from Dover, to Sangatte, four miles west of Calais. This is the second telephonic line connecting the two countries, and the French government will shortly lay the third cable.

Small Wars in Africa.

Africa continues to be the scene of small wars, incident to the extension of civilization among savage peoples. In the western Soudan a military expedition, sent out by the Royal Niger company to punish the emir of Nupe for raiding its territory for slaves, has routed a force of 20,000 natives and occupied the capital city, Bida. The king of Benin, whose country is in the same region, recently massacred an English trade expedition; and the British government has sent six war vessels to the coast of Benin and will follow them with a military expedition. The former operation has a certain diplomatic interest, because it is in territory where the French and British "spheres of influence" touch each other.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Lots of men might have been great if they hadn't been too lazy.

A business man who plays checkers before noon hasn't very much to do.

The young man who gets high wages never wastes much time telling about it.

Any fool can buy a carving knife, but it takes a wise man to carve correctly.

It is mighty hard to hunt up the old clothes you have thrown aside when you were prosperous. — Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - - JULY 30, 1897.

THE King of Siam will visit the United States within the next year or two.

STRIKING coal miners are rushing to the copper regions of Michigan, for employment, pending the settlement of the strike.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS has signed the bill extending the compulsory education law so as to include pupils of sixteen years of age.

A HAIL and wind storm did considerable damage in Philadelphia Friday. Trees were uprooted, roofs were torn from houses, and two houses were blown down.

ALTHOUGH the new tariff law was not passed until Saturday afternoon, treasury officials have decided that it went into effect at midnight on Friday. Litigation will likely follow.

ADVICES from every wheat growing county in Oregon show that the wheat crop will be the largest in the history of the state. The total crop will amount to about 18,000,000 bushels. The wheat appears to be of excellent quality.

THE president transmitted to the house his currency commission message, and a bill prepared by Congressman C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, embodying the president's suggestions, was passed, but the senate took no action on it.

ABOUT 10,000 pounds of tea brought into San Francisco since the 1st of May has been refused entrance by the inspectors because it did not come up to the standard of quality established by the Secretary of the treasury in April last.

THE busiest consul in the world is the British consul at New York. The British shipping at New York aggregates about 4,000,000 tons annually, and 25,000 to 30,000 seamen are paid off and shipped each yerr, involving the handling of about £60,000 for seamen's wages.

THE passage of the Republican tariff bill by the senate was greeted by one of the greatest strikes in the history of the country, and yet the measure is the product of the Grand Old Party that promised to provide prosperity for all just as soon as its candidate for president was elected.

ALASKA was bought from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000 in gold. It has proved a good investment, but its purchase met with great opposition. Millions of dollars have been secured from fisheries and furs in that extensive territory, and next year the yield of gold will be $50,000,000 or more.

PROSPERITY seems assured to the farmers of Southern Pennsylvania at last, for they are about finishing up one of the greatest harvests that section has seen for years. Never has the Cumberland Valley yielded such a large crop of hay and grain as this season, all of which has been harvested in prime condition. The price of hay is low compared with some years. Notwithstanding the large crop of wheat the price has steadily advanced.

THE fact cannot be lost sight of that the Republican party is mainly responsible for the plight of 175,000, striking miners. They, like thousands of workingmen in other lines of labor, were told last year by the prosperity promisers that if they voted for McKinley their wages would be raised right away. They were lowered instead. Now they have peacefully decided that it is better to starve idle than to starve working. The country will hold the Republican party responsible for their deplorable state and the consequences it may entail.

NORTH CAROLINA sets her convicts at the work of road-building, and the experiment is successful from all points of view, says the New York *Tribune*. The prisoners do good work, keep healthy, show no repugnance to the occupation, and do not try to get away. It costs six cents less a day to feed them while engaged in out-door work than when they are in the prison. It is announced officially that they are more efficient than hired workmen. Privileges are accorded them for good conduct. In some cases they are allowed to stay at their homes from Saturday night till Monday. So far not one of them has violated his parole by trying to get away. The north Carolina experiment is a valuable and interesting object lesson, and its success is likely to lead to its application elsewhere.

A HARRISBURG dispatch of Wednesday last, says: Representative Campbell, of Westmoreland county, who served on the committee which inquired into the industrial condition of the anthracite mines of the state, was here to-day to tell the governor what he knew of the bill of $177 which the state was asked to pay to him as a member of the committee. Owing to the illness of the governor Mr. Campbell did not see him, but he made public the knowledge he had as to how the amount came to be charged. He said that chairman Meredith and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate had originally placed his claim at $709, which he supposed was made up of mileage. It was subsequently reduced to $177, which Mr. Campbell says is entirely too high, as he expended only about $12 while serving the state on the committee. He further declared that he had no part in making up the bill. Mr. Campbell is one of the members who on the floor of the house repudiated the bill which had been fixed up for him.

THE new tariff framed by the trusts for their own profit, having by President McKinley's signature become a law, the Republican party, says the New York *Journal*, stands prepared to defend the work in which it has so willingly and gratefully assisted. The defense will not be that the tariff is a good tariff, that it makes life easier for the millions who work hard for very little, or that it deals fairly with business men, and is as beneficial to manufacture and commerce as a lower and honester tariff would be. Indeed, it will be admitted that the tariff is a swindle from beginning to end, but it will be contended that all one has to do in order to prove himself a public enemy is to suggest changes in it in the common interest. To plead for mitigation of the robbery of the people by the trusts will be denounced as a sinister onslaught upon "established conditions." Every protesting squirm of the sheep in the hands of the shearer will be interpreted as a wicked and wanton purpose on the part of the hapless animal to "disturb business." And the Republican party is not without hope that this sort of defense will avail. It trusts that everybody is so tired of uncertainty that a known amount of blackmail, however large, will be paid quietly in preference to inviting the chances of change. The game has been set to run for three years at shortest, and the banker addresses his victims thus:

"It is a brace game, gentlemen, of course; as an honest dealer I won't deny what you all know. But you had better come up with your money and let me steal the advertised percentage than go to all the trouble and worry and expense of neglecting other business to get a square game set. You know what you are bound to be cheated out of here, and can make your arrangements in your affairs accordingly."

The country wants rest unquestionably, and business men are anxious for certainty, but the Republican party will be disappointed in its calculations, nevertheless. The argument that it is better to put up with piracy rather than to face the exertion and cost of suppressing the pirates, might be addressed with effect to thieves or slaves. As the American people are neither, they will rise at the very first opportunity and free themselves from this robbery. The price of good government is disturbance until it has been obtained. The house of representatives which passed the McKinley bill was sent flying, and the congress which has passed this Dingley tariff will not escape.

To believe that the people of this Republic will endure gross spoilation at the hands of one political party for fear of what another political party may possibly do as to something else if given power—and it is on that assumption the Republican party has gone off on a debauch with the trusts—is to believe that Americans are cowards and fools.

There will be no peace for manufacturer, merchant or consumer in the United States while the tariff is what we see it now—a compact between the party of protection and the greed of the country to give the license of law to taxation for private profit. The Dingley tariff is theft, theft on a gigantic scale, and as the people are the victims, and know it, they will take all the disturbing consequences of putting Turpins of the trusts to flight with their ballots. Republican tom-tomming will be noisy, to be sure, but it will not scare.

AMONG the decisions handed down by the superior court at Pittsburg on Saturday was that in the suit of Edgar E Snowalter against the Cumberland and Summit Coal and coke company, appealed from the common pleas court of Somerset county, in which the lower court is reversed. The defendants in the lower court lost the suit, which is an action to recover $193,71 for wages, despite the fact that the plaintiff had procured goods at the company's store. The plaintiff worked for the coal company for thirteen months, and was paid partially by money and the rest by goods. He sought to recover the amount that was paid by goods, less $87.18, allowed for powder, etc., claiming that under the act of May 20, 1881, he was entitled to recover his earnings in lawful money.

Judge Wickham, who made the decision, says the act of May 20, 1891, so far as it applies to this case, is clearly unconstitutional, and he cites the case of Goodcharles vs. Wigeman, decided by the supreme court in 1896, in which the court said: "The act is an infringement alike of the right of the employer and the employe; more than this, it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under a legislative intelage, which is not only degrading to his manhood, but subversive of his rights as a citizen of the United States." In Showalter's case it was sufficiently shown, the court held, that the understanding between the plaintiff and the defendant was that the goods furnished him were on account of his wages.

By reason of the present miners' strike the opinion is made more important.

THAT the tide of prosperity flows high in Mexico, with its "fifty cent dollar," cannot be doubted. Official statistics compiled by President Diaz's administration shows that the foreign capital invested in Mexico in the last four years amounts to $1,000,000,000 in national money. Of this amount $213,302,225 has been invested by English, $345,310,000 by Americans and $441, 387,775 by French and Germans.

IN the house of commons, in England, on Tuesday it was explained that the East Indian Railway, owned by the government, had bought 7,708 tons of steel rails in the United States because the American bid was £8,675 less than the lowest English bid. That is more than $5, a ton less than the English were ready to offer steel rails for. It is a pity we have no official means of discovering whether the American bidders would sell rails in their home market at a like price.

Romance of the Klondike.

Miami, I. T., July 26.—When the steamer Portland brought the news of the rich gold discoveries in Alaska, her mails contained a letter which delighted Inola Twowee an Italian maiden, living in the Cherokee nation. Some years ago Will Sowers was a non-commissioned officer in the regular army, stationed at Fort Gibson. Inola's father was post sutler. She fell in love with Sowers, and they ran away. Soon after Sowers was ordered to the Alaska.

The Portland brought a letter from Sowers, in which he says that he has struck it rich on the Klondike and intends to return to America in the spring and claim Inola Twowee as his wife.

Sowers says the banks of the Yukon River are strewn with the corpses of unfortunates who entered the country unprepared to face the terrible cold which sets in at the beginning of September.

Russia's Big Ditch.

Russia proposes to connect by canal the Black and Baltic seas, the big ditch which is to carry the largest battleships, being 1,000 miles long, 213 feet wide at the surface and 115 at the base, and 28 feet deep, and connecting Riga on the Baltic with Cherson on the Dneiper, near the Black sea. The canal will run from Riga into the river Dvina which will be used to Dvinaburg, whence the canal will be cut to Sepel, and the Beresina and Dneiper Rivers utilized from thence to Cherson, and it is proposed also to cover all the river regions with such a network of canals as will aid greatly in developing the surrounding country. The steamship voyage between the two seas will be reduced from 12 to 6 days, as travel will go on night and day at permitted speed of 7 miles an hour. The estimated cost is $95,000,000, which will fall far short of the actuality, and Germany sees in the work not only cheaper food but a new demand for her iron and steel products.

Five Persons Drowned.

Boston, Mass., July 28.—The Allan line steamer Scandianvian arrived this afternoon from Glasgow, and brought with her the four survivors of the crew of the British barkantine Florence, Captain Henry Olson, which sunk in a collision with the Scandinavian last Saturday while a dense fog twenty miles south of Cape Race. Four members of the crew were drowned, together with the wife of Captain Olson. The Florence was bound from Sydney to St. John's, N. F., with a cargo of coal. The men lost their lives were: Noah Morris, cook, aged 51 years; William Yabsley, sley, awed 25 years, a nephew of the captain's wife; James Norman, seaman, aged 22 years, and William Frye, seaman, aged 33 years, of Poole, England. The former three were from St. John's, N. F.

Gold Nearer Home.

Sacramento, July 23.—It will doubtless be of interest at the present time, when people are becoming excited over the stories of the great gold discoveries in Alaska, to know that rich strikes are still being made in the mining district of California, as private advices were received here to-day by a mine owner that a marvelously rich strike had been mede near Placerville.

C. C Cohn, a merchant at Folsom, writes that there were exhibited in his store yesterday 31 5-8 ounces of gold which were obtained from a claim six miles from that town in three hours by one man. Mr. Cohn says the amount of earth received, from which this amount of gold was obtained, was brought to the surface in a coal oil can and one ordinary wooden bucket.

Women Prisoners Sentenced.

Budapest, July 23.—The trial of 12 women and two men charged with wholesale poisoning was concluded here today, and sentences were pronounced upon six. Four were condemned to death, one to penal servitude for life and and one to six years' imprisonment. Of those sentenced to death, one was found guilty of having caused the death of four persons by administering poison, another was convicted of having poisoned two persons, the third of having poisoned one, and the charge of murder was proven against the fourth. The victims were in most cases married men who were killed by their wives, the motive being a desire to obtain insurance money. An alleged midwife named Marie Jager supplied the other female prisoners with the poison used by them.

Copper in York County.

York, Pa., July 23.—Valuable silver and copper discoveries in the South Mountains, in which York county capitalists are interested, were made public in York to-day. The discoveries were made by a Colorado miner of experience and the yield of copper is said to be unusually rich.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, Edison and other well-known people have been interested in the find and 19 year leases have been secured on properties on which a rich output is promised. It is the intention of those interested to organize stock companies and work the mineral lands. A representative of the projectors who visited Edison says the wizard will furnish a process which will make the copper mining, which is naturally so, particularly profitable.

Hanged With a Hawser.

James B Campbell, ex City Clerk of Chester, Pa., was killed Sunday by a most peculiar accident. He was one of a party standing on the government pier awaiting the Wilmington (Del.,) passenger steamboat. A steam tug which was lying at the pier with a hawser attached to a post began to move and the hawser, becoming taunt, slipped over the top of the post, and, whirling rapidly through the air, caught Campbell under the chin. The rope encircled itself tightly about his neck, lifted the unfortunate man ten feet in the air, and then dropped him to the pier. His neck was broken and he was found to be dead when the horror stricken spectators ran to assist him.

Indians and Whites Fight.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 23.—There is trouble again among the Uncompahgre Indians. They have left the reservation in large numbers and are slaughtering deer by the wholesale for the hides. Fifty carcasses were found in one place and numerous others are strewn all over the county. Indian Agent Beck sent out a force to capture and bring back to the reservation the offenders. A band of about twenty was encountered. It offered resistance and in the fight an Indian and a white man are reported killed and others wounded. Authentic news is hard to obtain. Serious trouble is looked for.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

Washington, July 23, 1897.—The senators who opposed the tariff bill began their kicking several weeks too late. Had they not allowed themselves to be tricked in the senate they might have had everything that they kicked too late for, and might even have succeeded in defeating the bill. When cotton ties, cotton bagging and burlaps were put on the free list, and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced to $1, the trust-bound senators did it merely to keep the opposition quiet and with no intention of allowing them to remain. Had the kicking been done at that stage of the game it would have been easy to have secured pledges that would have insured those items being let alone in conference. To kick on the conference report could accomplish nothing, unless backed by votes enough to reject the report, because the report had to be accepted or rejected as a whole. The new tariff will do more for the Democrats than any idle kicking on the floor of the senate could do.

The fight against the confirmation of J. V. Powderly to be commissioner general of immigration has become so warm that Mr McKinley has requested Republican senators not to have a vote taken upon the nomination until the regular session of congress. The labor leaders who are fighting confirmation say they have pledges from a sufficient number of senators to make the rejection certain, if the vote were taken now, and Mr Mckinley regards rejection as so probable that he has promised to give the place to another man. He wants Powderly to hold it during the recess of congress, in payment of campaign obligations.

Senator Tillman was a very mad man when Czar Reed made the house committee on rules refuse his request for a special order for the house to vote upon his dispensary bill, already passed by the senate, at this session. Representative Elliot, of S. C., opposed the granting of Senator Tillman's request.

According to an expert business man, The following is the tax that will be paid to the sugar, tobacco, and leather trusts, on account of the new Republican tariff: An average of 50 cents more for each pair of shoes: from 25 cents to $1 more for every leather satchel or trunk; from 15 to 25 per cent advance in price belts, straps, harness and other leather goods. 1 2 to 1 cent a pound more for sugar, and a general advance in prices and deterioration in quality of all candies and preserves; an advance of 50 cents a box on imported cigars and a general lowering of quality in all grades of cigars and cigarettes.

Some of Speaker Reed's admirers are very sore because they accepted that little fairy story about the house conferees standing out for a sugar schedule that would operate against the trust, and played sugar stock to fall. Its tremendous use, which is now history, caught them for large amounts.

Although Senator Wolcott, Mr. Stevenson and Gen. Paine may not know it they are, unless all indications are at fault being used as tools by the single standard gold men. While they suppose themselves in Eupope for the purpose of making friends for international bimetallism it looks as though they were there merely to help the single standard gold men retain their grip on the United States. It will be remembered that these gentlemen were instructed before their departure for Europe that all their negotiations must be conducted through or in conjunction with the U S Ambassadors. Therein lies the whole plot. The U. S. Ambassadors to Great Britain, France and Germany are each as strong advocates of the single gold standard as Secretary Gage is. They had privately made known the situation in the U. S. to the governments to which they are accredited before the arrival of the silver commission—that unless the single gold standard countries came to the rescue the silver men would elect a majority of the next house, the senate already having a silver majority, and be in a position to pass a free coinage bill. Nothing more substantial was asked than that those governments should agree to the holding of an international conference next year, and now the announcement has been made that one will be held next fall. The date will be specially arranged so that the congressional elections will take place before it is known that the conference is a failure as it is certain to be. The conference is relied upon to keep those Republicans who believe in the possibility of international bimetalism in the party traces. It is quite a nice scheme, but its success depends upon the willingness of many voters to allow themselves to be hoodwinked into the belief that the international monetary conference will do something. M.

Coal Mine fight.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 26.—A desperate fight in a coal mine is one of the sensational scenes connected with an arrest made here last night. Constable George Schmatzineta returned from Unity with the notorious Primo Caleffi on a charge of attempting to commit a felony.

The accused is interpreter at the coal mines and a leader of an Italian colony. He was hiding in the mine. The constable saw Mrs. Caleffi taking her husband's supper into the mine and followed her. A fierce fight ensued by the light of a pit lamp.

While the men were struggling, Mrs. Caleffi attacked the constable with a pick and would have killed him had he not succeeded in knocking her down. Schmatzineta also conquered Caleffi and got him out of the mine. The prisoner would not walk and had to be hauled to the station.

Italians attempted to release the prisoner. The constable and the driver knocked them down with clubs as fast as they came up. The constable says Sam De Armitt, superintendent of the mine and brother of William De Armitt, now figuring prominently in the big coal strike, told Caleffi to resist arrest.

Lightning and Powder.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 24—During the prevalence of heavy rain and thunderstorm this afternoon the powder magazine at the Empire mine, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, was struck by lightning. The building was shattered, and the force of the explosion was so great that it shook the foundation of nearly every dwelling in Wilkesbarre.

There were about 20 tons of powder stored in the building. No one was in the place at the time, but John Higgins, who was driving by just as the explosion occurred, was instantly killed by flying debris.

A GOVERNMENT PLANT

Shipbuilders Expected to Decline to Furnish Armor.

LONG MAY SOON TAKE ACTION.

A Board of Officers Likely to Be Appointed to Frame a Plan For a Government Factory—One Shipbuilding Firm Has Already Refused.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The armor producing companies having declined to furnish the navy department the armor needed for the three battleships now building at the price of $300 per ton, fixed by congress, Secretary Long has taken the second step in the line marked out by congress and has called upon the ship building companies themselves to submit propositions for procuring and fitting the armor. One of them, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, has already responded, declining, like the armor companies, the department's invitation.

There is little doubt that the others will make a like answer, although there is a small chance that some of the shipbuilders may combine to secure the control of one of the plants which the armor makers profess their readiness to sell and turn out the armor they need for the ships in their hands. If, however, as is expected all the shipbuilders' replies are unfavorable, Secretary Long will proceed one step further and appoint a board of officers to carry out the direction of congress and frame a plan for the establishment of a government armor plant.

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Drop In Silver Considered Due to Lack of Demand.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Silver is lower than ever before. Until the decline of recent date the lowest prices were those of March 3 and 5, 1894, at the time of the closing of the Indian mints. The opening quotations yesterday were, bar silver 58½; Mexican dollars, 45½, and the closing was 58¾ and 45¾ respectively.

The local dealers can assign no other reason than lack of demand. There being no special orders of silver for any European country for mintage and India not being in the market, they regard the fall as natural.

BIG FACTORY BUILDINGS BURNED.

Eight Hundred Persons Thrown Out of Employment at Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Fire at Yonkers has destroyed two large factory buildings, occupied by W. A. Reed & Co., hat manufacturers; Rowland Bros., hat manufacturers; Pass Bros., silk manufacturers, and the Yonkers Silk company.

The loss will probably reach $500,000, and 800 people are thrown out of employment. There were no casualties, though the buildings were crowded with employes when the fire was discovered.

NO DANGER OF FAMINE.

Secretary Gage's Daughter-In-Law Talks of Her Visit to Alaska.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Mrs. Eli Gage, daughter-in-law of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has reached her home, in this city, after a three months' stay in Alaska with her husband, who represents the North American Trading company at Dawson. Mrs. Gage says the reports of the rich harvest of gold are not exaggerated. While admitting that hardships are to be encountered, she declares that there is no danger of famine during the winter coming.

A Cold July Day.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Yesterday was the coldest July 27 on the records of the weather observer. The minimum temperature was 60 at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The nearest approach to this was in 1891, when the thermometer went down to 61.

Evangelist Moody Will Have Charge.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 28.—The last of the summer conferences here, the general conference for Christian workers, will open next Thursday, to continue until Sept. 16. Evangelist D. L. Moody will have charge of all the meetings.

Hung For Killing a Child.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Pasquelle Dadario has been hanged in the county prison for the murder of Modestino Moffo, a 3-year-old child.

Tossed on the Foaming Billows.

You may never have been, but if you cross the Atlantic, no matter how smooth the watery expanse, without sea sickness you are—well, a lucky voyager, that is all. Old tars who have spent their lives on the ocean waves, who were almost born, so to speak, with their "sea legs on," suffer now and then from sea sickness in very tempestuous weather. Sea captains, tourists commercial travelers and yatchsmen say there is no finer safe guard against nausea than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it has been equally reliable as a preventive by invalids who travel by steamboat and railroad, and who sometimes suffer as much in those conveyances as ocean travelers do in steamships. Biliousness, constipation, sick headache and disorders of the stomach caused by oppressive climate influences or unwholesome or unaccustomed food or water, always yield to the Bitters speedily. This popular medicine also remedies rheumatic, kidney and nervous disorders, and the infirmities incident to increasing years.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., of March term, 1897, No. 42

Michael Luther vs. Agnes Luther.

And now, to-wit, June 14, 1897, on motion of M B Stephens, Esq., attorney for petitioner, Harry Boerr, Esq., appointed a commissioner to take testimony BY THE COURT.

Take notice, that in pursuance of the above appointment, I will sit at my office, Room No. 6, Alma Hall, Johnstown, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4 1897, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper. HARRY DOERR,

July 16, '97. 3t. Commissioner.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Diehl and wife, of Portage borough, by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred to the undersigned all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM ALLISON,
Assignee of Albert Diehl and wife.

Portage Pa., July 1, 1897. 16 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Susan A. Skelly, deceased, late of Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, etc., of said County of Cambria, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM SKELLY, Gallitzin, Pa.,
JAMES SKELLY, Portage, Pa.

June 29, 1897. 2 9t.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson Pa., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897, at 11 o'clock, P. M.

Election for president and directors same time and place. E. H. FYLE,

July 23, 1897. 2t. Secretary.

B. & B.

Prices

are having telling effect on this

SHELF-EMPTYING

—we made the kind that would—it's a thorough cleaning of every surplus stock—nothing bombastic nor artificial about but straight-forward earnestness from the word go—samples and prices show it—and demonstrate what a chance it is to get choice goods at prices never before equalled.

Here are instances of what's being done:

Dress Goods

All-wool Checks, 20c.
Silk and wool Mixtures, 25c.
52-inch Checks, all-wool, 25c.
Fine Novelty Dress Goods and Suitings 50c.

Wash Goods

Fine Zephyr Ginghams, 10c.
Imported Dimities, neat printings, 10c.
Fine Imported Madras, splendid for shirt waists, 8, 10, 15, 25c.
Other important values in good and pretty and useful wash goods at 5, 6¼, 7, 8, 10, 12½ to 20c.

Silks and Black Goods

—a distribution such as only the choice kinds offered at the prices can bring about—remember it's choice goods we're talking about.

Write for full information about Lace Curtains, Suits, Children's Garments and anything we can send samples of. When we can we always do.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

This is Your Opportunity.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It' a positive cure for catarrah it used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

Home Comfort Range.

Many farmers in Cambria county are using the Home Comfort Range.

Here are a few of the many testimonials we have received:

Having used a Home Comfort Range five years we are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges; it taking one half the fuel of our former stove; also for cleanliness it cannot be surpassed; and an ample supply of hot water at all times.

MR. and MRS. DANIEL GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.
P. J. CRAMER,
Loretto, Pa.

Ten years ago we purchased from one of your agents a Home Comfort Range and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; it is a great fuel saver; a splendid baker; and is all and more than represented to be; we would not part with it for twice the price of the range if we could not get another; we can cheerfully recommend the Home Comfort Range to anyone wishing a first-class range. For cleanliness and durability it has no equal.

ELIZABETH FYE, Loretto, Pa.
D. D. MILLER, Ebensburg, Pa.

We have used the Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; we would not do without ours; we would recommend them above all others.

J. L. YINGLING,
Summit, Pa.

Having used a Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to anyone wishing a first class cooking range.

JOSEPH ECKENRODE,
Loretto, Pa.
JOS. M. ROLAND,
Summit, Pa.

The Ranges are Sold
Direct From the Wagons.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Financial report of the School Directors of Allegheny township district for the school year ending Monday, June 7th, 1897.

Tax rate five mills for school.

E. F. MCCONNELL, Collector, Dr.

Amount levied for school purposes		$1 786 47
Whole amount of tax levied		1,786 47
By rebate on $844 45 school, 5 p c $	42 22	
Exonerations	17 15	59 37
Net amount of duplicate		$1,727 10
Received on taxe s of all kinds	$1,727 10	
State appropriations	753 91	
Rent and other sources	7 49	
From Commissioners	34 18	$2,522 16

EXPENDITURES.

By teachers' wages	$1 925 25	
By repairs	9 50	
By secretary's salary & postage	28 00	
By furniture	159 50	
By books	26 59	
By supplies	38 77	
By fuel	162 51	
By debt and interest	375 61	
By collectors' commission; on $ 4 18 at 5 per c. $1 71; $802 23 at 2 per c. $16 04; $880 65 at 5 per c. $44 18		
By freight and other expenses	48 61	
By treasurer's commission	48 48	
Total		$2 594 55
Amount due treasurer	$ 32 56	
Amount on unsettled bills	65 00	
Total liabilities		$ 97 56

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

JOHN TOMLINSON,
W. A. BAYER,
W. T. SANKER, } Auditors.

July 16, '97. 3t.

GOLD! GOLD!!

MINING STOCKS.

Golden Star - - $ .06 Per Share
Chloride Point - - $ .50 per share
Mercur - - $7.85 per share

These mines are located in the Mercur Gold Fields, Utah, the largest Gold Fields in the world. We also sell Gold Mines. Write or call for particulars.

S. L. BOGGS,

521 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Hustling male and female agents, Penn a. and Ohio towns; exclusive territory for household aluminum ware. Bicycles bicycle electric lamps, bicycle package carriers, folding camp furniture, folding bath tubs. Stamp for reply and catalogue. McIntyre Novelty Co., 418 3d ave., Pittsburg Pa.

July 16 '97 4t.

HAVE YOU A SON

TO SEND TO SCHOOL?

The Kiskiminetas Springs School

(50 miles east of Pittsburg)

prepares young men for any College or Scientific school. $600 per year.

☞ Let us send you our Catalogue.

WILSON & FAIR, Saltsburg, Pa.

July 16, '97. 4t.

Iron and Steel Workers.

Wanted, experienced iron and steel workers to fill various positions in operating furnaces and steel plant; preference given to men who will purchase 20 or more shares of stock at $100 per share.

Address, stating experience and amount of stock able to purchase to

IRON and STEEL COMPANY,
1128 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

July 16 '97. 4t.

CANCER and TUMORS CURED; no knife. Book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH [illegible]

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Outfit Free. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

CLEARANCE SALE!

Our Clearance Sale of Remnants, Odds and Ends of Stock, &c., is now in progress and we intend making it the greatest in our history.

We mention a few of the many bargains.

Good white Spreads, 48c.
Extra " " 87c.
Apron Gingham, 5½c.
Unbleached Muslin, 4c.
Light and dark Prints, 4c.
Scotch Lawns, 4c.
Challi, 5c.
Dimities, the 12½c. kind, 8c.
Lawns, the 10c. kind, 6c.
Ladies' fleeced Vests, heavy, 25c.

In addition to these we have dozens of desirable Remnants in cotton and wool which will be sold at a sacrafice.

Mrs. R. E. JONES,

EBENSBURG, PA.

The WEDDING CEREMONY

is by far the most important event of your life, but it is soon and it will take something more substantial to remind you ever after.

This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock to select from as a first step. After that you can cement happiness of married life by adding from time to time a Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Thimble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS

EBENSBURG

Granite and Marble Works

J. WILKINSON & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your patronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

When You Visit

ALTOONA

CALL AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING HOUSE

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

where you will find the largest finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN M'CONNELL

1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

INKS.

You use ink, of course, most everyone does. Then you will be pleased to learn that we have been able to place before our trade the FINEST assortment to be had. We have an ink for fine writing and book keeping that neither fades nor corrodes. If you use copying ink or do ornamental penman ship, we have the kind of ink you want. If you need a mucilage for a poste or glue that will stick anything, we can supply you. Our stationery ink stand is unique. Stop in and see our stock.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE

Carriage and Wagon Shop

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward, Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

☞ Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,

5.9531 Formerly of Carrolltown.

QUINN'S

CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN,

Offers the Greatest Advantages to shoppers in Ebensburg and vicinity. We are the Great Central Depot for Dry Goods, Millinery, Laces, Furs, Cloaks and Suits. Samples sent on application.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - JULY 30, 1897.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Harry Wilbur, of this place, spent Sunday in Pittsburg.

Mr. Silas Douglass, of Clearfield town-ship, spent a few hours in town on Tues-day.

Mr. Oliver Philips offers some fine seed wheat for sale. See miscellaneous notice.

Ex-Burgess of Ebensburg James T. Jones, of Johnstown, was in town on Monday.

Judge Barker returned home on Satur-day evening after a sojourn of several weeks in the New England States.

Mr. Milton Bearer, of Charleroi, Pa., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bearer, of Carroll township.

The deciding game of the series be-tween the Patton and Johnstown ball clubs will be played at Johnstown on Sat-urday.

Mr. R. E. Jones has an ad in this issue announcing a clearance sale of remnants, odd ends, etc. See the ad for partic-ulars.

In another column Messrs. Denny & Schlvite propose als for tearing down and removing the old Cambria House, in this place.

Traces of oil and gas were found in a well in Gallagher township, Clinton county, that was shot with 1,500 quarts of nitroglycerine.

Quite a number of our people were out on Tuesday morning between 4 and 11 o'clock viewing the partial eclipse of the sun through smoked glass.

Messrs. Barker Bros. have a new ad in this issue of the FREEMAN announcing great bargains in shoes and slippers. Read their ad and see for yourselves.

Clarence Bowman, a Centre township, Som-erset county, youth, had three fingers of his left hand with a mowing ma-chine while harvesting last week.

Architect George Wild, of Johnstown, was in town on Friday looking over the ground in order to complete the plans for the new hotel building on the site of the Cambria House.

On Thursday night of last week light-ning struck a tree on the farm of Samual Yoder, in Adams township, and killed two calves that had been sheltering un-der its branches.

In the second of the series of games between the baseball clubs of Johnstown and Patton, played at Patton on Saturday the game was won by Patton by a score of 5 to 0.

The Blair House bus was upset at the corner on Friday evening in making a turn. There were no passengers in it at the time and consequently no one was hurt. The top was somewhat shattered.

Hon. Webster Davis, of Missouri, As-sistant Secretary of the Interior, a native of Ebensburg, has accepted an invition to visit and deliver an address at the Farmers' Fair on Granger Day, Friday, October 1, 1897.

The Alaska gold fever hasn't struck Carroll here yet, but if it does and you manage there to make your fortune you'll need money along to buy vituals, which sell for $1 a pound, and every-thing else in proportion.

The Cresson Telephone Company is extending a line to the Cherry Tree, Rossiter township, where the road to Indiana intersects with the pike, and will connect at that point with the Johnstown Telephone Company's lines.

John Lacey laughed so hard at a ball game near Carlisle, Pa., when the ball struck another spectator's head and bound-ed up in the air, that he couldn't close his mouth again and had to be carried a mile and a half to a surgeon.

On Monday the county commissioners notified Sheriff Coulter that the county would not be responsible for the boarding of any more railroad trespassers. This will likely end the bringing of squads of railroad tramps to the county jail.

On Saturday while Frank Krug and William Hitchoe were working on a new building house which Mr. Andrew Stritt-matter is building in the East ward, near the railroad, they fell a distance of about twenty feet by the breaking of a scaffold. Both were badly shightly hurt but not seri-ously.

Mr. Abe Hutchinson, of Patton, while digging a well about thirty feet deep was struck by a well-bucket loaded with stone, which fell from the top. He was taken out insensible but soon became conscious. He was badly cut and bruised about the head and shoulders and had one of his knees.

Mr. A. E. Bender, landlord of the Cam-bria House, has purchased the O'Hara property on the north-west corner of Centre and Lloyd streets, near the court house, in this place, and intends remodeling it and converting it into a hotel. Mr. Bender will take possession of the premises on the 1st of August next.

On Wednesday night Ebensburg's bor-ough council passed the ordinance taxing telegraph, telephone and electric light companies, which was vetoed by Bur-gess Richards. The ordinance had been passed some time ago and was vetoed by the burgess. By the action of council on Tuesday night the ordinance becomes a law.

Evan Francis, a native of Cambria county, where two brothers, Thomas and Elbert still reside, died at his home in Delphos, Ohio, on Saturday, July 24, 1897. He is survived by his moth-er, two brothers in Cambria township, three sisters and a wife and two children. His remains were interred at Delphos on Tues-day.

A boiler explosion Saturday evening in the timber mill of Clark, Kipp & Kiser, at Jones, near Punxsutawney, Pa., killed Engineer Duff and two other workmen, and fatally injured eight others. The mill was badly wrecked. A fourteen-foot section of boiler was blown four hundred feet. Two hundred men will be thrown out of work.

Patrick Dailey, aged 83 years, a veteran of the late war, was hauling wheat on Monday afternoon of last week on the farm of Daniel McGrand, near Delmont, Westmoreland county, when he was struck by the limb of a tree and thrown to the road to the ground. His neck was broken by the fall, and death was in-stantaneous.

Lewis Lowman, who was a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and who lives at Blairsville, has brought action against that company for $25,000 damages for the loss of an arm in coupling cars at that place several years ago. He claims that the cars were not provided with proper appliances. Attorney Feit and Ewing, of Blairsville, are his legal representatives.

The fly nuisance is pretty bad this year. Here is a remedy that is said to be a good one. Take a tablespoonful of ground black pepper and mix it with two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar; moisten the mixture with milk, and place where are lots of flies. The flies will generally be attracted to it and eat greedily. If they do they will be their last meal, for the least of it will be a poison to a fly.

—Messrs. John C. Curran and John G. Platt, assignees of William Curran, will offer for sale at the Central Hotel in Houtz-dale, Pa., on Thursday, September 2nd, two lots of ground in Spangler and a half lot in Hastings. See ad in another column.

—The supper at the Walker residence on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Congregational church, was a very success-ful affair, creditable in every way to those who conducted it and had the trouble—and enjoyable to those who got away with the edibles.

—William Kaylor, a Carrolltown young man, occupies a cell in the Ebensburg jail on a charge of stealing a bicycle from an Altoona man named Marshall, the theft having taken place in the Mountain City. Kaylor was arrested at his home a few days ago and at the hearing in Altoona admitted the crime. He was unable to furnish $200 bail and was locked up.—*Johnstown Democrat*

—N. A. Gobreckt, Jr., a boy about four-teen years old, caught hold of a live elec-tric light wire on Friday evening, at Fifth avenue and Second street, Altoona, and was thrown to the ground. He couldn't let go and both hands were burnt to the bone. A man passing by at the time pried the wire from his hands with a stick. He was taken to his home and given the nec-essary medical attention.

—On Sunday Thomas B. Ott, son of Mr. Thomas Ott, of St. Boniface, this county, was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church at Covington, Ky. The newly ordained clergyman will read his first mass St. Boniface church on Sunday, August 1st, when a number of clergymen will be present and a sermon preached by Rev. Father Benedict, Abbott at Cullman, Ala., who was at one time pastor of the Carrolltown church.

—It is not near as generally known as it should be that not a few of the compounds used for washing clothes are in the high-est degree injurious to cloth fabrics of al-any most kind. They rot, or in some other way cause sheets, handkerchiefs, drawers and other articles of underwear to fall into holes and become worthless for any purpose. Housekeepers should inform themselves in regard to the damaging character of these compounds.

—Johnson Fitch, a farmer residing in Jackson township, was brought to jail on Monday to answer to answer to a charge of incestious fornication and adultry pre-ferred against him by James Headrick, of that township. Fitch was arrested by Constable Snyder on Saturday and on be-ing taken before Justice of the Peace Vin-cent W. Smith, at Conemaugh, waived a hearing. The victim is said to be Fitch's daughter, a girl aged seventeen.

—Suits have been brought against Sheriff Congo and Centre county to recover for the destruction of the house of William Ettlinger, the Woodward murderer and suicide, which was burned to drive him from the scene of his foul crime on March 6, 1896. The property was owned by Mrs. Emma Goodman, and now she wants some compensation for her loss. The statement has not been filed, but the amount of dam-ages asked for will be about $2,400.

—John W. Skelly, a well-known railroad engineer, died at the home of his brother, Sylvester Skelly, in Wilmore, on Thurs-day, July 22, 1897, aged 42 years. The de-ceased was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Balti-more & Ohio relief fund. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, Sylvester and C. F. Skelly, and two sisters, Ann and Milly, all of Wilmore. His remains were interred in St. Bartholomew's cemetery at Wil-more, on Saturday.

—About 2,000 miners along the Cresson and Clearfield division of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Susquehanna extension have gone out on a strike because the operators have refused their request for a checkweighman. Some time ago the re-quest for a checkweighman was made, but 140 men who voted for the demand were discharged. This is the only trouble in this region. The mines affected by the operation are the Sterling Coal company, Barnes & Tucker and the Vintondale Coal company.

—A peculiar suit has been instituted at Huntington in which Mertie J. Norris, a country lasse, brings an action in trespass against W. G. Ewing, a merchant of Mount Union, to recover damages of $1,000. Mertie alleges that upon the advice of her physician she sent her father to Mount Union for either Epson or Rochelle salts; that Ewing negligently gave for her use pulverized saltpetre, the 480 grains of which she took within a half hour. As a result she alleges she has been afflicted in body and mind.

—The burning of the barn on the farm of Mrs John Robison, in Scotch Valley, on Sunday morning morning, was caused by spontaneous combustion. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, on which there was in-surance on the barn of $1,000, $700 on the crop and $200 on the implements. The en-tire crop on the farm had been housed, with the exception of the oats. The reap-er was in the oats field and was saved The live stock was in the pasture field and thus escaped the flames. Three calves in the barn wire cremated.

—On Monday morning someone took the brakes off a train of eight coal cars on the siding in the hollow leading to Baker's Mines. The cars ran down the grade, which there runs 70 feet to the mile, and smashed into the dinkey engine used to haul the cars out to the main line. The engine was completely demolished, and George Saeger and Thomas Gray, who were in it, were injured. Gray's right leg was very badly cut and he was taken to the Altoona hospital. William Cannon, who was also in the engine, escaped unin-jured.

—Fire broke out on Tuesday evening of last week in the public school building at Scottdale, and, the water supply being shut off at the reservoir, the flames soon reduced the structure to an utter mass of ruins. The building, which was erected only a few years ago at a cost of $30,000, contained eight school rooms, large halls, principal's office, and a fine library, which was also entirely destroyed. Workmen had been repairing and renovating the building on Tuesday of last week, and it is supposed they left some fire about the place when they quit work. The building was partially insured.

—Judge Bell, of Blair county, holding court here on Saturday, cut the proceed-ings short in the Gallitzin strike injunc-tion case, by deciding about 5 o'clock in the evening that sufficient evidence had been given. This being a preliminary hearing, it was only necessary to establish a prima facia case, and the plaintiffs suc-ceeded in doing this to the satisfaction of the court, except as to five of the defend-ants, who were discharged. The court continued the injunction against the re-mainder of the strikers, and, on final hear-ing, will decide whether or not it should be made perpetual.

—The 4th annual reunion of the 133d Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, will be held at Everett, Bedford county, on the 17th day of September. The members of Companies C and K, who have charge of the affair, are anxious to make this one of the most successful reunions that has been held by the regiment. They urge all the survivers who can possibly do so to be present. The ravages of time is fast thin-ning their ranks and there will not be many opportunities of meeting and exchanging greetings. An especial effort should be made to be present. It is expected that all the surviving officers of the regiment will be in attendance.

Real Estate Transfers.

George Duman et ux. to Henry Duman, Blacklick, consideration, $1,100.

John C. Martin et ux. to Louis Petit, Sr., Portage township, $30.

John C. Martin et ux. to Louis Petit, Sr., Portage township, $30.

John H. Constable et ux. to Frederic Saun, Stonycreek, $500.

Charles Anna to John Hennesey, Pat-ton, $150.

Michael H. Nagle et ux. to George Ba-ker, Elder, $50.

Blacklick L. & I. Co. to Trustee of Vin-tondale Baptist church, Vintondale, $1.

George Yeager et ux. to Charlotte Yea-ger, Elder, $200.

Cambria Iron company to Harvey C. Berkey, Johnstown, $450.

John N. Stein to Mary Montan, Susque-hanna, $55.

L. B. Cassidy to Richard R. Lloyd, Clearfield, $120.

Anton Schumaker et vir to Stephen F. Forgaes et ux., Brownstown, $200.

Gustaf Borgerson et ux. to Frank J. An-derson, Patton, $53.

Thomas Byrne et ux. to Ann Davis, Susquehanna, $50.

Robert F. Notley to James M. Notley, Susquehanna, $5,850.

Paul Wiegand et ux. to Edward E. Lev-ergood, Johnstown, $1.

Edward E. Levergood to Emma J. Wiegand, Johnstown, $1.

John B. Overberger et ux. to Mary Otto, Carroll, $100.

John Otto et ux. to Eliza Weber, Patton, $250.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement com-pany to Mrs. Mary Otto, Patton, $180.

James Rodgers et ux. to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Washington $350.

George Conner et ux. to B. F. Ribblett, West Taylor, $60.

B. F. Ribblett et ux. to Elizabeth Ellen Ribblett, West Taylor, $1.

R. Gerald Adams et ux. et al. to John Montgomery, Clearfield, $25.

Likely a Double Murder.

Herminie, a little mining village at the terminus of the Hempfield branch, in Westmoreland county, was the scene On Sunday morning of what in all proba-bility will prove a double murder. James Porter and John Hyde, two striking miners, were visiting Robert Rodgers, who is employed in the Ocean mines at Her-minie. Saturday night they drank heavily and soon became intoxicated. They all lay in a stupor until Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, when Hyde awoke, and, getting an old ax which was in the room, proceeded to use it upon his two sleeping companions. He struck Rodgers on the head, fracturing his skull and rendering him insensible. He then attacked Porter, fracturing his skull, besides cutting a ter-rible gash in his neck. The injuries of both men will likely prove fatal. Hyde is in jail.

Killed by a Limb.

Mrs. James Bradley was instantly killed near her home, in Elder township, be-tween 11 and 12 o'clock Friday morning She was picking berries in the woods near Hastings, when a large limb was blown off a tree, striking her on the back of the head. Tine Nagle who was cutting props near by, saw Mrs. Bradley near where the limb fell, and went to investigate whether she had been struck. Upon his arrival at the tree he found Mrs. Bradley lying dead on the ground and the limb alongside of her.

She was about 52 years of age and is sur-vived by her husband, who is employed in Campbell & Patterson's mines, at Hast-ings, and seven children.

The funeral took place at 9 o'clock Sun-day morning, from St. Bernard's Catholic church, at Hastings, of which Mrs. Brad-ley was a devoted member.

Killed at Gallitzin.

Pittsburg express struck and instantly killed Edward Luther, a young man em-ployed in the mines at Gallitzin, Thursday afternoon of last week at the Gallitzin tower. The young man had been west and was on his way home when he at-tempted to alight at the Gallitzin tower and failed to notice the express. Young Luther jumped directly in front of the express, and his body was hurled a dis-tance of fifty feet. He was dead when picked up. He was not working because of the strike at the Mitchell mines.

The deceased was 19 years of age and is survived by his father, Theodore Luther, three brothers and four sisters, namely: Urban, Raymond and Regis, and Ida, Germania, Bertha and Mary, all young and at home.

Correspondence.

Carrolltown, Pa. July 28, 1897.

ED. FREEMAN:—"Woe awaits a country when she sees the tears of bearded men," and such is the state of affairs in our vaunted land of the free at present. Strong hearty men willing to work for their daily bread, tramping through the land hungry and weary begging for work and in very many cases leaving their little ones and wives behind them to exist on the cold charity of the world. Yes, great bearded men shedding tears and bitter ones at that in sheer desperation at their situation in a land teeming with plenty.

What is the cause of this; why have we such a state of affairs in so grand a coun-try as this? A coutry that can boast of being possessed of every cereal that can be grown, of inexhaustible mineral wealth, climate and willing people to develop it all. There is something wrong, and very wrong, and it is all due to the mismanage-ment of the government of this great country which the bearded men in tears will ratify sooner or later, so sure as the sun rises and sets, unless the party in power change their tactics. Why was it in the days before multi-millionaireism, if you will allow me to coin the word, we did not hear of such misery and hardships as the country is afflicted with at the present time? The epoch of million-aires dates from the close of the civil war and the complete power of the Republi-can party, and mark it well, we can steadi-ly trace the gradual decay of our liberties from that epoch.

A false sense of patriotism caused many of the followers of the principles promul-gated by Jefferson, to renounce them and cast their fortunes with the wearers of the bloody shirt, and richly have they reaped their reward. A country full of million-aires and starved and desperate men, ready for rebellion and anarchy. "Labor for sale," who ever heard of such a comodity in the American market before? But such is the case, we know of just such transac-tions as this: A man wants work, the employer says, well, I can give you work if you do the right thing, that is, my price to laborers is $1.25 per day, you take $1.00 and give me the 25 cents and you can have work, if not, pass on. Well, I am starving and I suppose I must do it, and in many cases, yes, in most of cases, he does.

Is it a wonder we have so many strikes? The men are human and human nature as-serts itself. This state of affairs should not be tolerated in our fair land. The law of necessity is now asserting itself and where it will end and under what condi-tions, God only knows, for as yet, none of our exalted statesmen have solved the problem.

In a democracy the people frame the laws by which they themselves are to be governed. Have we that right any more? No, the laws are framed now by bosses of the party in power, regardless of the will will of the people. Citizens, why not throw off the yoke, throw aside your adherence to the party in power and elect men who will do your will and this land of liberty will no more see "bearded men in tears."

MINING NEWS.

The situation in the numerous mines in this vicinity is growing serious. It is evi-dent the miners are growing restless. Bands of striking miners are visiting the miners in operation and inducing the men to come out. They have a great many grievances to complain of, such as reduc-tion of wages, short weights and a dis-regard on the part of the employers to ful-fill the semi-weekly pay act. There was a large meeting of disatisfied miners at Hastings on last Saturday and much speaking was done. James Null, Esq., of Carrolltown, addressed the meeting and strongly advised them to be a unit or else their efforts would fail. There was an af-fidavit signed by a number of miners of mine No 8, near Hastings, that the mana-ger of the mine deducted every fifth ton of coal for himself as a bonus for giving the men work, thereby compelling the men to buy their job.

William Laughlin, a miner at McGonigle's mines, east of town, met with a very serious accident on Friday last. A heavy fall of slate struck him on the back injur-ing his spine and causing paralysis of the liver and at present writing is still unable to move his lower limbs. He has the sym-pathy of the entire community.

There is only one mine in operation in this vicinity and it only runs on half time. A great many of our resident miners have left town to seek work elsewhere.

The three cent per day tax is striking the aliens hard. We near much complaint from those in our vicinity of whom there is not a few.

LOCALS.

The recent wet weather is hard on the newly cut harvest although it has pushed on vegetation in great shape.

Thomas Ilig, of Carroll township, pur-chased the property of the Equitable B. & L. association of Altoona, situate on St. Mary's street, in this place on Monday, from our real estate agent James Null, consideration, $525.

Another old land mark, the (X) Roads hotel, about one mile north of town, is be-ing torn down. The old house has been the resort of many an old timer.

F. C. Sharbaugh, Esq., of Ebensburg, was in town on Saturday on business.

Ossie Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkin-son & Son, was in town on Monday.

John Stritmatter of the monastery farm had several valuable sheep worried by dogs on Sunday night.

The Twin Rocks baseball club played the Carrolltown nine on Sunday, score 15 to 10 in favor of Carrolltown.

The school examinations were held for Carroll township in the school house here on Monday. There was a large number of applicants to teach.

Peter Campbell seems to have the inside track for postmaster, although old Mr. Frank Byrnes is giving him a tight hustle.

The game of baseball between Carroll-town and Patton on Tuesday resulted in a score of 8 to 7 in favor of Carrolltown in the eighth inning. The game was then stopped on account of rain.

MORE ANON.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were is-sued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, July 29, 1897:

Nathaniel Teeter, Jackson township, and Angeline McMillan, Johnstown.

Dennis Hogerty, Johnstown, and Della O'Leary, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Werde and Julia Horwack, Johnstown.

Ruthford B. Hays Parks, Franklin, and Jesse Ora Rager, East Conemaugh.

Harry E. Shaffer, Johnstown, and Mary Ellen Fyock, Richland township.

George Schindler and Mary Jenks, Johnstown.

Levi Mishler and Louisa L. Vest, Johns-town.

Edward J. Litzinger and Margaret Alice O'Dowd, Gallitzin.

August Clock and Lizzie Woods, Sum-merhill township.

Mike Wick and Julia Lendoske, Wash-ington township.

John Gage, South Fork, and Hanna B. Shiver, Piketown, Daughin county, Pa.

About 1 o'clock Friday morning Ed-mund Holsopple's large barn, in Paint township, Somerset county, about a mile and a half east of Holsopple, was struck by lightning and destroyed soon after by fire. The barn which was fifty feet wide and a hundred fet long, contained about eighty tons of new hay, together with a lot of oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, etc. Mr. Holsopple estimates his loss at $3,500. There was no insurance on the barn or contents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EIGHT valuable properties for sale. Call on or address JAMES NULL, Atty. at Law and Real Estate Agent, Carrolltown, Pa.

FOR SALE. A lot of RED WINTER Seed wheat. Inquire of O. O. PHILIPS, Ebensburg, Pa.

WHY pay retail prices? LETTS will take your order for a First Class sewing ma-chine, warranted TEN YEARS for $13.00

ONE HUNDRED head "O I C" and Poland China hogs all ages and size and some fine bred sows for sale at the farm of A. E. MARSH, one mile east of Ebensburg.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Rhey Building Eb-ensburg, on the fourth Monday in JULY, $2 000.00, THOS. DAVIS, LESTER LAHMME, Sec'y. President

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct1tf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

We are carrying on the greatest sale of seasonable goods, at the lowest prices ever known in the mercantile history of Pennsylvania. There is not a regular price, nor a usual price, nor even an or-dinarily low price in this store.

EVERYTHING

is marked from 30 to 75 per cent. less than you ever saw it marked.

Whatever it is that you want, send for samples. We will send them if we can and will give you prices that will astonish you any-way.

What do you think of getting 35 cent Organdies for 15 cents; 20cent Dimities for 5 cents; $1.25 Silks for 25 cents?

And that is only a beginning.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG.

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of Clearfield county, Pa., the undersigned assignees of Wil-liam Curran, of Houtzdale borough, will expose to public sale at the Central Hotel, in the bor-ough of Houtzdale, Pa., on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2ND, 1897,

at one o'clock, P. M., the following described tracts and pieces of land, to-wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Spangler, Cambria county, Pa. bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Crawford avenue and South Fifth street; thence by line of said Craw-ford avenue, in a northerly direction 50 feet to the corner of lot No. 84, Section H., thence by line of lot No 84 in a westerly direction 141 feet and 75-100 of a foot to line of an alley; thence by line of said alley and South Fifth street by equal lines and parallel with the two first lines to the place of beginning, known as lot No. 83, Section B.

Also, that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Spangler, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Bigler avenue and Baker street; thence by line of said Bigler avenue in a northerly direction 50 feet to the corner of lot No. 42; thence by line of said lot in an easterly direc-tion 141 75 100 feet to a post on line of alley, thence by line of said alley and Baker street, by lines equal and parallel with first two lines, to place of beginning and being known as lot No. 43, Section C, in said borough.

Also, all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hastings, County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 75 feet southwest from the southwest corner of Beaver and Fourth streets; southward along the line of said Beaver street 25 feet to a post, thence eastward along the northern line of lot 251, 150 feet to an alley; thence northwest along the line of said alley 25 feet to a post; thence westward 150 feet to Beaver street the place of beginning being ½ of lot or ground containing 25 feet in Beaver street and extending back 150 feet and being ½ of lot No. 252 in the general plan of said borough, having thereon erected a

TWO-STORY

FRAME BUILDING,

occupied as a store room and dwelling; also a stable and other outbuildings.

Excepting and reserving from all of the afore said described pieces or parcels of Real Estate the Coal and Minerals, with the Mining rights and reservations as contained in the several deeds of conveyance to William Curran, the as-signor.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of bid to be paid when the property is struck off and balance to be paid when the sale is confirmed by the Court.

JOHN C. CURRAN,
JOHN G. PLATT,
Assignees of Wm. Curran.

Houtzdale, Pa., July 15, 1897 30 4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County.

In re estate of Martin McDonald, late of East Taylor township, deceased.

Now, June 16, 1897, upon motion of P. J. Lit-tle, Esq., for H. S. Endsley, Esq., the attorney for the executors, James H. O'Connor is ap-pointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hand of the said executors, as shown by their first and partial account, as well as to ascertain the right of the widow in said estate, and re-port his conclusions to this Court.

BY THE COURT.

Take notice, that in pursuance of the above ap-point ment I will sit at my office in Wolf's Block, Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., on TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested, are required to make and prove their claims, or be forever de-barred from coming in on said fund.

JAMES B. O'CONNOR,
July 16, '97 3t. Auditor.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

We the undersigned citizens of Allegheny and Clearfield townships, hereby give notice to the public not to trespass on our lands. Any one found trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) John Sutton, H. S. Sprout, T. C. Miller, James T. Sutton, Jos. J. Weber, H. G. Conrad, Edward Ivory, Joseph A. Krise, Mrs. B. Wilds, John McDermitt, Joseph Sutton, August Sheffner, Theodore Storm, Alex. Ivory, John Gesek, Jacob Eckenrode, Philip A. Gray, Geo. M. Sanker, D. M. Kratzer, Henry J. Conrad, Wil-liam Moran, Geo. F. Krug, Robert Johnston, John E. Mansfield, Francis H. Haskl, James H. Maloney, John Rabus, Geo. Sevmore, Bridget Tomlinson, Mrs. Albert Rhoa, G. B Moyers, Josephine Huffman, Franie Feicht, Dr. W. H. Summerville, Simon P. McMullen and John Mc-Coy, Mrs. Cornelius Sutton. May 1, 1897 1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Mansfied, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of Henry Mans-field, late of Ashville, Cambria county, Pa de-ceased, no ice is hereby given to all those in-debted to said estate to make immediate pay-ment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for set-tlement. JOHN DOUGHERTY,
J. J. RHODY,
July 30, 1897. 6t. Executors.

LETTING.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at the Mountain House office, Ebensburg, until 12 o'clock, noon, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897, for tearing down and removing the old Cambria House, at Ebensburg, excavating for new build-ing, constructing sewer and building basement wall according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Mountain House office. The under-signed reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

DENNY & LLOYD.
Ebensburg, Pa., July 27, 1897.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; larger profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTON'S
COMPLETE : STORE,
GALLITZIN, PA.

Offers in variety of stock, quality and prices, the greatest inducements for Cash or strictly fancy Produce to be found within 30 miles.

We Buy All Heavy Goods in Car-Lots.

DRY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
Salt,
FIELD SEEDS,
GROCERIES,

We have a large outlet for Fine Color, Worked Solid

FRESH BUTTER,

Fresh Clean Eggs, Choice Clean Vegetables, etc., etc

We will not buy unclean eggs, or Butter that is soft and white, no matter how clean or fresh, as we cannot sell them, and we believe a fair understanding is only just to the persons who take care and expense to produce the best results. A poor horse does not bring the price of a good one, even if he sells at all. Why should produce?

Occasionally markets will be overcrowded, even with good goods or produce. We handle

CHOICE STOCK

Whenever Possible.

This space will keep you in touch with our store by quoting prices and describing goods. **WE WANT YOUR TRADE. VISIT OUR STORE.** We can save you money on heavy goods and give you very low prices all through this great store.

W. H. WESTON, - - - - - GALLITZIN, PA.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

OILS! OILS

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domes-tic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petrol-eum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
FITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

oct18.89ly.

ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Coun-cil of the Borough of Ebensburg, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That the borough, having deter-mined to construct a sewer of ten (10) inches in diameter, commencing at the South side of High land avenue, and running South therefrom along Julian street to its intersection at Crawford street, thence along said Crawford street East to a lot belonging to Cambria county, thence across said lot, connecting with the main sewer on the property of the said County of Cambria, imme-diately North of the Jail wall.

SECTION 2. That the cost thereof be and is hereby assessed as a sewage tax upon the prop-erty adjoining or adjacent to the same, at the rate of 2½c per each foot front, according to the frontage of the several properties along the line of said Julian and Crawford streets and Cambria county lot, between the points designated in the preceding section, and the said sewage tax shall be collectible from the owner or owners of the abutting properties, as debts of like amount are now by law collectible.

SECTION 3. That if the owner or owners of any property, against which an assessment for sew-age tax has been laid, as provided for in the pre-ceding sections, shall fail or refuse to pay such assessmen, within sixty days after having notice of the same, the said borough shall file a claim therefore in the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Cambria, against the property upon which such assessment is laid, and may proceed to collect the same, as provided for under the third section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1889.

Passed finally by Council, July 6th, 1897.

THOMAS DAVIS,
President of Council.

Approved by T. MASON RICHARDS, Burgess.
Attest: W. H. CONNELL, Clerk of Council.

ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Coun-cil of the Borough of Ebensburg and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1. The borough, having determined to construct a public sewer of ten (10) inches in diameter in the extension of High street, where the same is intersected by Cherry Alley, running eastward therefrom and connecting with the main sewer on Caroline street.

SECTION 2. That the cost thereof be and is hereby assessed as a sewage tax upon the prop-erty adjoining or adjacent to the same, at the rate of 2½c per each foot front, according to the frontage of the several properties along the line of said High street, between the points designa-ted in the preceding section, and the said sewage tax shall be collectible from the owner or owners of the abutting properties, as debts of like amount are now by law collectible.

SECTION 3. That if the owner or owners of any property, against which an assessment for sew-age tax has been laid, as provided for it, the pre-ceding sections, shall fail or refuse to pay such assessment with a sixty days after having notice of the same, the said borough shall file a claim therefor in the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Cambria, against the property upon which such assessment is laid and may proceed to collect the same, as provided for under the third section of the Act of 15th of May, 1889.

Passed finally by Council, July 6th 1897.

THOMAS DAVIS,
President of Council

Approved by T. MASON RICHARDS, Burge-s.
Attest: W. H. CONNELL, Clerk of Counsel.
July 16 '97. 3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Itell, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of Joseph Itell, late of Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all those in-debted to said estate to make immediate pay-ment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for set-tlement. JAMES ITELL,
July 2 1897. 6t. Executor.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attor-neys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

An Overstock of Ladies' and Children's

SLIPPERS

AND

WALKING SHOES!

We want to unload some of them—have been carrying them long enough. Now will give you a chance to get some of them at bargain prices.

We want to get rid of them and start the price at **25c.** per pair and all at greatly reduced prices. If you want anything in this line now is the opportunity to get them at a price that you can afford to keep them till next year, even if you should not want to wear them this year. At all events

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF SHOES.

We are keeping a full stock of all sizes.

Barker Bros.

DON'T MISS IT!

The Great Clearance Sale

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS!

We are now having the greatest Reduction Sale ever held in Northern Cambria. We have a great many Suits of which there are but one or two suits of a kind—your suit may be among them. We are selling them regardless of cost—some almost half price.

We have too many Pants and to make them sell quick have re-duced them to less than cost of manufacture.

GREAT CUT IN SHOES!

All our Ladies', Oxford Ties, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Tan and Chocolate Shoes have been reduced to less than cost

Call soon before they are all sold and we will show you some bargains.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

There's Pleasure

And satisfaction in a good cooking ap-pliance, one that is a good baker and a perfect roaster.

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Are made in all styles and sizes, with a view of meeting every want of the house-keeper at moderate cost. They have all the latest improvements, and are made of the best material, and by the best work-men. They have many good points not found in other stoves.

We simply claim for the CINDERELLA what we can prove—no more. Judge for yourself.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Sold by the following dealers:

EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrick. HASTINGS—I. L. Binder. SPANGLER—E. M. Bindel. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. LILLY—F. C. George. SOUTH FORK—N. S. George & Son. CRESSON—Cresson Store.

[feb22.95]

STARVATION MUST END

Labor Conference Demands Living Wages For Miners.

COURT INJUNCTIONS DENOUNCED.

Governors of the Different States Called Upon to Guarantee to Miners the Rights of Free Assemblage and Free Speech—Those at the Meeting.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 28.—The report of the special committee of five to devise ways and means to aid the miners has made its report to the conference of labor leaders, has issued a manifesto to the country, which says:

"We, the representatives of the trade unions and of all organized labor of the United States, in conference assembled to consider the pending struggle of the miners for wages sufficient to enable them to live and to enjoy at least some degree of the necessities of life are determined to forever put a stop to a state of starvation in which they are now engulfed.

"The deplorable condition of the miners is well known to all of our people. They live in hovels, unable to buy sufficient bread to ward off starvation, in many cases not sufficiently clothed to cover their nakedness, and their children unfit to to attend school because of lack of food and clothing, making them a danger to the future stability of our republic. We feel assured that all men and women who love their own families, or who have one spark of human sympathy for their fellows, cannot fail to give all the aid in their power to enable the miners to win their present battle.

"We denounce the issuance of injunctions by the judges of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states as wholly unjustified, unwarranted and unprecedented, more especially in the absence of any exhibition or manifestation of force on the part of the outraged miners. We call on the goverment of West Virginia and upon the governors of all other states and on all public officials for full and ample protection in the exercise of our rights of free speech and public assemblage. We have no desire to trespass upon the rights of anyone and we demand protection in the exercise of those rights handed down to us by the founders of the republic. We recommend that indignation massmeetings be held throughout the entire country to give expression to the condemnation of the unwarranted injunctions interfering with the free rights of free assemblage and free speech and we also extend sympathy and support to the mine workers to the utmost extent.

"We hereby call upon each national and international organization of labor to send representatives to act for and in the direction of the United Mine Workers as organizers in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and such other states as may be necessary. Fully imbued with the heroic struggle which the miners are making for pure womanhood and innocent childhood, for decency, for manhood, and for civilization, and with the consciousness of the justice of their cause and of the responsibility of their actions, we call upon the workingmen of our country to lend all possible assistance to our suffering, struggling fellow-workers of the mines, and to unite in defense of our homes, our rights, our citizenship and our country."

The following labor leaders were present: Samuel Gompers of New York, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison of Chicago, secretary of the Federation; M. D. Ratchford of Columbus, president of the United Mine Workers of America; W. C. Pears of Columbus, secretary of the Miners' organization; P. H. Morrissey of Peoria, Ills., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. D. Mahon of Detroit, president of the Street Railway union; James K. Sovereign, president of the Knights of Labor; James H. Sullivan of Baltimore, president of the International Association of Decorators and Painters; J. R. Lennon of Bloomington, Ills., president of the Custom Tailors' union; J. F. Mulholland of Toledo, president of the International Union of Bicycle Workers; Jesse Johnson of Nashville, president of the International Printing Pressmen's union; Theodore Perry of Nashville, vice president of the International Typographical union; Robert Askew of Ishpeming, Mich., secretary of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers; William McKinney of Lafayette, Ind., president of the Painters' union; J. W. Rea of Chicago, president of the Painters and Decorators' union; G. W. Perkins of Chicago, president of the International Tobacco Workers' union; Patrick Dolan of Pittsburg, president of the Pittsburg district miners; M. M. Garland of Pittsburg, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; C. H. Wilkins of Chicago, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; F. P. Sargent of Peoria, Ills., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen; Val Fitzpatrick of Columbus, third vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; T. L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O., secretary of the Ohio Miners' organization; E. V. Debs of Chicago, former head of the American Railway union; J. Kunzeler of Pittsburg, secretary of the American Flint Glass Workers' union; W. H. Riley of Wheeling, president of the National Stogie Workers' league; M. P. Carrick of Pittsburg, secretary of the Painters' organization; F. J. Counaghan of Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer of the National Plumbers and Gas Fitters' union.

On motion of Mr. Sovereign, Samuel Gompers was chosen to preside, and Secretary Morrison, also of the Federation, was made secretary.

Chairman Gompers then called upon the miners' representatives to detail the situation. They were also asked to suggest in what manner the other labor organizations could give their aid. President Ratchford of the miners addressed the conference at some length, stating fully the causes that had led to the suspension of work in the bituminous regions, and presented the conditions of the miners who are taking part in the strike. He did not propose anything in the way of recommendations as to what the organized labor of the country should do in aid of the strike, preferring that important subject be left to the consideration of the conference. An appeal for aid was made in a

[illegible] year. W. C. Pears, Patrick Dolan and T. L. Lewis also addressed the conference, speaking in the same strain.

In the course of their remarks it was brought out that the miners believe that the hardest fight should be made at the works of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Coal company (De Armit's mines), in the Pittsburg district. This was considered fully as important a point as the West Virginia district.

Messrs. Mahon, Rea and Debs, who have been at work in the Fairmont district; Mr. Askew, who is fresh from the Norfolk and Western territory, and Mr. Sovereign addressed the meeting, the latter speaking at some length. The conference was held behind closed doors.

Moses P. Handy Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The president has appointed Major Moses P. Handy of Illinois special commissioner of the United States to the Paris international exposition of 1900.

Consul Munchmeyer Suicided.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—U. S. Consul Otto Munchmeyer at San Salvador has committed suicide. Munchmeyer was appointed from West Virginia in 1893.

New Comptroller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The president announced the recess appointment of Robert J. Tracewell, for comptroller of the treasury.

A DINNER TO GAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Entertained In Boston—His Speech.

BOSTON, July 28.—The dinner of Boston business men to Secretary Gage at the Tuilleries was attended by about 150 of the leading men in the professional and commercial life in the city. An informal reception was held preceding the dinner. Among those present were: William C. Levering, who presided; Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury; T. Jefferson Coolidge, ex-United States ambassador to France, and many others.

Secretary Gage told them that now that the fight for the gold standard had been won at the polls, they should not stop to contemplate and take their ease, but continue the fight. He quoted from the president's currency reform message, and said that although the senate had failed to pass the bill that went through the house establishing a commission, that the work would likely be performed in another way.

He further said: "The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and the currency. One of them is already settled. Whatever the merits or demerits of the new measure in its particular items, it has become the law of the land. The revenues derived from it will, after a possible brief interregnum, be ample for proper government expenditures, and if the old aphorism be true that 'the revenue of the state is the state,' we may say without exaggeration that the state is re-established.

"We have also reached a point where with absolute data furnished commerce and manufacture can make correct estimates and go upon their respective missions of exchange and production with a new sense of security. The responsible party in power having successfully covered this one important issue may be safely trusted to care equally well for the other.

"On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste. There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxiety. With ample reserves in the public treasury; with financial centers in a full supply of loanable funds; with interest invitingly low; with crop prospects most promising and a good market favorably assured; with new mineral resources coming into view; with a territorial area sufficient to carry its present population many times multiplied; with a people advancing in the elements of intelligence and character, who dare indulge in doletul forecasts?"

SWALLOW WRITES A LETTER.

He Gives His Opinion to Hastings of the Furnishing of Grace Church.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of this city, Prohibition nominee for state treasurer, has written an open letter to Governor Hastings, in reply to his challenge to show fraud in the bill of $56,590.36 for fitting up Grace M. E. church for the use of the legislature after the destruction of the capitol.

The doctor offers to furnish the affidavits of four responsible furniture dealers in Philadelphia, that on one week's notice they would have furnished desks for $12 that the state paid $25 and others at $20 that the state paid $47.50 for. Also the affidavits of steam heat experts that they would have done the job satisfactorily for $4,000 a the state did it for $13,000.

"Every intelligent man," Dr. Swallow adds, "who has examined it knows that the job throughout cost the state three prices, and I know it would have cost $15,000 if I had not sounded the alarm last February. I am amazed, governor, that you should call the attention of the public to the competitive schedule of prices under which the church was fitted up, since its vicious character has been under discussion by the people for at least three months. I commend your attempt to bring the legislative department of the state government to even compulsory honesty. But do not, I pray you, neglect the executive department."

FEMALE TEACHER ON TRIAL.

She Poisoned Her Rival and Mother. The Man at the Trial.

CHANDLER, O. T., July 28.—The preliminary trial of Miss Grace Allen for poisoning her rival, Miss Phronia Eckes, and Miss Eckes' mother, is attracting big crowds. Miss Allen, who is a handsome woman about 24 years old, is a school teacher in Wilson county, and was attending the county normal.

She then came to this territory, as she admits, to see Miss Eckes at the territorial normal at Edmond. Not finding her there, she went to the family home, near Baker, where the poisoning followed.

Miss Allen says she learned while in Kansas that W. G. Smith, with whom both the women were in love, was writing to Miss Eckes. She was going to Texas, she claims, and says that merely out of curiosity she stopped off at Edmond "just to see what kind of a girl Miss Eckes was."

Miss Phronia Eckes graduated at the territorial normal at Edmond last June and was valedictorian of her class. She also won the medal in the territorial oratorical contest in the same month. W. G. Smith is a farmer school teacher living near Altoona, Kan. He is 28 years old and quite prominent in that section of the state. Both Smith and Miss Allen's elder sister are attending the trial.

QUAY'S FRIENDS CAN DECIDE.

He Talks Regarding the People Voting on His Re-Election.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 28.—United States Senators Quay and Penrose are here to spend a week or ten days resting. Asked about the proposition to to submit his candidacy for re-election to a vote of the people, Senator Quay said:

"My position is simply this: If my friends in any counties of the state wish to place the question of my re-election before their people, I am perfectly willing they should do so. This cannot be done in every county, for it is not everywhere provided for by the party rules. For example, in Philadelphia there are no rules under which such an expression of popular opinion could be obtained. But wherever county committees can pass resolutions asking candidates for United States senator to register for the purpose of placing themselves before the people for their votes, in such cases, if my friends see fit to test this question, I am quite satisfied that they should go ahead."

The senator said he had practically given up his proposed trip to Europe and would content himself with a trip to Florida in September, to prepare himself for the work of the regular session of congress and his campaign for re-election next year.

Legal Complications Arise.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Legal complications which have presented themselves may yet intervene to prevent the detail of a company of the United States troops to Alaska. Can they be ordered out to quell a disturbance without an order from the president? Can a judge of a court or a marshal be clothed with the authority to dispatch the soldiers to the scene of trouble? Even if this power vested with the governor of Alaska, he is located at Sitka, a great distance from the gold region, and by the time his authority could be obtained the harm would be done.

New Pennsylvania Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Original—John H. Sheesley, Hazleton; Henry Miners, York. Increase—Jeremiah Cahill, Allegheny. Original widow—Margaret Edmunds, Braddock.

Vetoed by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—The governor has vetoed a $30,000 appropriation to a proposed Titusville hospital, and a $5,000 appropriation to a proposed hospital at Butler.

DEATH, BUT NO GOLD.

Old Alaskan Tells What May Be Fate of Many.

CONDEMNS RUSH TO KLONDYKE.

Hundreds of People Going With Only Enough to Carry Them Part of the Way—Expecting Help From Others, Which Will Not Come.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—In an interview here L. M. Turner, who spent 11 years in Alaska and Arctic regions in the employ of the government, said: "It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondyke gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meager and scores will endure hardships that death alone will relieve. The transportation companies cannot possibly accommodate the number going by way of St. Michaels.

"The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third the number going by that route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies, and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michaels or along the Yukon, and they will not see Dawson City until next spring. Many of those who go by way Dyea will be compelled to winter at the head waters of the Yukon."

WILL SEND SOLDIERS TO ALASKA.

The Cabinet Decided That a Post Should Be Established.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The principal topic of discussion at the cabinet meeting was the legal aspect of the proposed establishment of a military post in Alaska near the gold fields. In some quarters there is doubt as to the power of the executive to establish a post without specific authorization by congress, but the weight of opinion appeared to favor the exercise of such a right by the executive as an emergency measure.

Secretary Alger already has made the necessary preparations for carrying out at once the plans to establish the post. The commander of the troops will be Captain P. H. Ray, a man well known for his soldiery ability and with a fine reputation as a leader of expeditions, having established the United States relief station at Point Barrow, the farthest north in Alaska.

LITTLE SHOW FOR UNIFORMITY.

Operators' Conference at Pittsburg a Failure—Rend Bolted.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The coal mine operators made slow progress reaching the goal of contentment for operator and miner in the conference yesterday. From present indications it will take a month to reach an agreement satisfactory to the 95 per cent of the operators of the district, necessary before "true uniformity" can become an established fact.

On the one side is W. P. DeArmit with a small following, but a giant in himself. On the other hand are grouped the mass of operators inimical to anything Mr. DeArmit might suggest, because he suggests it, and not for the lack of merit the suggestion might contain.

W. P. Rend stands off by himself, having no following among his fellow operators, but his interests are so large he is bound to be respected. Mr. Rend refuses to be reconciled to Mr. DeArmit's suggestions, and he is very vehement in his protests against the president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company.

Colonel Rend bolted the conference.

CAN'T CLOSE COOK'S MINE.

But Camping Strikers Say They Are Better Fed Than When at Home.

CANONSBURG, Pa., July 28.—The strikers that went to Miller's Run, headed by a brass band, have returned to the camp at McGovern. They stopped in town and sent out a committee to canvass for food and supplies. They brought with them two wagons, partly loaded with provisions. A committee arrived at the camp from Finleyville, they stated that about 800 strikers were ready to march over from there if their presence was needed.

The Cook mines will be operated again today. About 75 men will go in. Some of the deputies on guard there have returned home. No trouble is feared when the mine resumes. The strikers in camp say they are better provided and have fared better since going into camp than they did all last winter. They are very much troubled over their failure to close the mine, but feel more determined than ever, and are sure they will succeed in shutting the mine up.

MINERS TO APPEAL TO HASTINGS

A Mine of the Governor's Company Deserted by the Men.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 28.—Five hundred or more miners at Hastings have gone out on strike. The Mitchell mines do not pay the district price. The Sterling mine pays the price, but Superintendent Nicholson is obnoxious to the the men because he has been deducting from their wages the price of one car out of every five. He caused the arrest of two foreigners, who, he claimed, had threatened to burn the tipples.

Believing that Superintendent Nicholson is operating the mines for the Sterling Coal company, of which Governor Hastings is president, they have decided that they will place their grievances before the governor.

PRESIDENT LEAVES WASHINGTON.

But Few Appointments Will Be Made From Lake Champlain.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The presidential party left here today for their vacation on the shores of Lake Champlain. The chief executive desires to obtain as far as possible a complete rest from official duties during his absence, and for this reason it is probable that but few appointments will be made during that time. It is stated at the White House that all papers sent to the president at his summer home will be mailed to Washington without being opened.

It is the intention that all papers intended for him shall go through the channel they have heretofore followed. The president, it is said, will look over no papers while he is away, and whatever appointments are made will be announced here.

Benjamin F. Montgomery, one of the executive clerks, will have charge of affairs at the White House during Mr. McKinley's absence.

A GREAT REVENUE PRODUCER.

Assistant Secretary Howell's Opinion of the New Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department, who is in charge of customs matters, said:

"The new tariff bill is free from ambiguities, which despite the most careful efforts are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue producer, and, in my opinion, will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and I look for at least $220,000,000 during the fiscal year 1899."

Bolivian Minister Received.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The newly arrived Bolivian minister, Senor Luis Paz, has presented his credentials to President McKinley and the usual formal speeches were exchanged.

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE.

Miners Out at Some Points and Working at Other Places.

WHEELING, July 28.—The coal strike in this state does not show much change. At Fairmont the Monongah mine secured a number of men to their working force, making 160 men employed, about two-thirds of the force before the strike. Eighty men came into the field from Connellsville and were put to work in the various mines. All the Watson mines are working full, as are the Gaston, Montana, New England and West Fairmont.

Although the workers are devoting herculean efforts to the Kanawha valley, they appear to be doing little good. On the Norfolk and Western the mines are nearly all working and shipping heavily. As the result of a big meetidg held by Secretary-Treasurer T. L. Lewis at Moundsville the men at the Moundsville and Glendale mines are all out. At the Boggs run mines in this city the men promise to quit.

At Clarksburg the new lodge of United Mine Workers of America has already about half the men in this section enrolled, and before the end of the week will have two-thirds and will control the situation.

The injunction granted the operators at Fairmont prohibiting meetings has helped the miners' cause. Many who were against going out have become indignant.

A PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

Arrangements Made to Have Old Soldiers at Nashville.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Tennessee centennial commission of Pennsylvania has been held here. The Pennsylvania commission will not erect a building, but will recommend that state manufacturers and others make individual exhibits. Pennsylvania day will probably be in September or October.

The legislature has appropriated and the governor approved an appropriation of $20,000 to transport the old soldiers who took part in the Chattanooga battles to that field on the occasion of dedication of the monuments and to pay the expenses of the commission. These ceremonies will occur about Sept. 25, and the present plan is to make the reunion of the army of the Potomac at Columbus about the same time also contribute to the success of Pennsylvania day. This would make it possible for the soldiers of the state to proceed to Columbus, thence to Chattanooga and then to the exposition at Nashville.

MUST USE A FOREIGN DOCK.

The Battleship Indiana to Be Sent to Halifax to Be Cleaned.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long has decided to send the big battleship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned. It is felt to be necessary to do this in order to prevent injury to the hull of the ship from corrosion. The department would have much preferred to send the Indiana to Port Royal, S. C., for this purpose, but the opinion of the best navigators in the navy department was that it would be decidedly risky in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock there.

While the naval officers deplore the necessity for thus sending our finest ship to a foreign dock, they say the practice is not new nor uncommon.

TEN AMERICANS IMPRISONED.

Consul General Lee Expects One of These to Be Released Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Consul General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American, Louis Somelian, now confined in jail at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba, in addition to the five Competitor prisoners, only the following:

Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez Y. Diaz at Sancua la Grande; Julio Thomas Sainz and Frank A. Gramont at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction.

MORE RESPECT FOR AMERICANS.

The Cruiser Raleigh at Tangiers Again After Making Demonstrations.

TANGIERS, July 28. — The United States cruiser Raleigh has returned here.

Consul General Burke reports that he has been received everywhere along the coast with marked respect. He has not yet received an answer from the sultan to the demands made upon him growing out of the recent irritating attitude of the natives toward American citizens, but the reply is expected daily and it is understood that the government will make all the concessions asked.

The demonstration made by the Raleigh has evidently had the desired effect, and the Moors will hereafter show more consideration for the persons and property of Americans in Morrocco.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 27.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; spring wheat, 75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 37@37½c; No. 2 shelled, 33@33½c; high mixed shelled, 32@32½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29@29½c; No 2 do., 28@28½c; extra No. 3 white, 28½@28¾c; light mixed, 27@27½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@12.75; No. 2, $10.50@11.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, $8.00@8.50; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.00@8.00; wagon hay, $12.00@13.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 45@50c per pair; small, 25@30c per pair; large old chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Spring chickens, 18@20c per pound; old chickens, 9@10c per pound; ducks, 15@16c per pound; turkeys, 13@14c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 16½@17c; extra creamery, 16@16½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@14½c; country roll, 8@9c; low grade and cooking, 5@6c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@9c; Ohios, full cream, new make, 7½@8c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; limberger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 10½@11c; Swiss, in blocks, 5-pound average, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 10@10½c; in a jobbing way, 11c; selected fancy stock, 11½@12c.

PITTSBURG, July 27.

CATTLE—Supply fair on Monday; market active; prices 10c higher; today receipts light, market steady. We quote the following prices: Extra, $4.90@5.00; prime, $4.60@4.90; good, $4.00@4.70; tidy, $4.30@4.50; good butchers', $4.10@4.35; fair, $3.90@4.10; common, $3.5@3.7-; heifers, $3.00@4.20; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; common to good fat oxen, $2.70@3.75; bologna cows, $5.00@5.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, 16 cars on sale; market was fairly active; today supply very light; market active and prices shade stronger. We quote: Prime light Yorkers and pigs, $4.25@4.30; best medium weights, $3.95@4.0; common to fair, $3.85@3.90; heavy hogs, $3.65@3.75; roughs, $2.25@3.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Receipts light on Monday, 2 cars on sale. Sheep strong and 10c higher; lambs dull; today supply fair, prices 5c lower on sheep, steady on lambs. We quote: Choice, $4.20@4.25; good, $4.05@4.15 fair, $3.55@3.85; common, $2.50@3.35; spring lambs, $3.75@4.75; veal calves, $5.00@5.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, July 27.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3.30@3.85.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.85

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at $2.2 @3.75. Lambs—Market 10@20c higher at $3.50@5.25.

NEW YORK, July 27.

WHEAT—Spot market firm and more active; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 81¾c.

CORN—Spot market stronger; No. 2, 32½c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 22c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 5½@7½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.5@4.15; lambs, $4.25@5.50.

HOGS—Market higher at $4.15@4.50.

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so, send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous house hold game Verba.

For ten cents more they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycerinated aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price 75 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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ROYAL ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities. In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

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REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, delicious taste, 50c.
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Vinegar Bitters, new style, pleasant taste, $1.00
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The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

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VEGETABLE
PURELY
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CATARRH

IS A LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climate changes.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
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ELY'S CREAM BALM

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membranes from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail

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CHEAPER THAN WOOD

The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a netting) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

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For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.

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Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 30 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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Give us a call.

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stores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and bars them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors. It costs no one refer with confidence as to the safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure if liberal and most searching investigation is desired. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

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Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
☞ Office on Centre street. [4.28 95

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞ Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ebf-'80

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - - PA
☞ Office on Centre street.